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CANAL TRIP—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat waves to well-wishers at Port Said during boat ride on Suez Canal as he began his first trip on the waterway. Man seated second from left is Egyptian Defense Minister Field Marshal Ahmed Ismail. Photo was made in September during filming of a documentary for U.S. television.

Says Mideast Must Be Defused

Sadat Warns on Kissinger's Pace

CAIRO, Dec. 16 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat has warned that the Middle East is a bomb ready to explode and that definite progress toward a settlement must be achieved if Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wants to continue his negotiations.

"If the Americans, through their step-by-step approach, can achieve any progress or success, I welcome it," he said in an interview with Transat publisher Farhad Miskand.

If not, Mr. Sadat said, Egypt favors resumption of the Geneva peace talks, as the Soviet Union wants. The United States thinks

nothing concrete can be achieved yet in multilateral talks and prefers to continue private negotiations.

The Egyptian President, in the interview conducted yesterday and made public today, said that the Middle East must be defused. "A Slacking Off

"When I say defuse the bomb, I mean that the momentum of the progress of peace must continue," he said. "It started with disengagement agreements. It should have continued since then. There has been a slacking off. We must revive the momentum."

Asked how much more time he is willing to give Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Sadat replied: "I am now having contacts with President Ford and Dr. Kissinger, and we shall see in the near future what will be the result and after that we shall decide."

He said he believes that Israel now has nuclear weapons and that Egypt can find a way to acquire them also.

"We shall not be scared or intimidated," he said, "and if Israel is going to bring atomic weapons to this area, we shall also find a way of having atomic weapons. But we shall not start and we shall not be the first to use atomic arms."

Mr. Sadat said that Israel's recent "rigid positions" have weakened his usually optimistic feeling that a peace settlement will be achieved.

"Do they really need peace, do they really want peace?" he asked. "We aim for peace, I assure you. For that I am optimistic. But it depends on the other side."

Population Dispute

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy recently took what Israel considers a hard line by demanding that the Jewish people order a halt to its population growth and to immigration for the next 50 years as a condition of peace. Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said that the demand was absurd and could not serve as a bargaining stance.

Arab governments have long argued that, because of population growth, Israel will continually seek to expand its frontiers.

Mr. Sadat said that Egypt is arming its forces with more sophisticated weapons because of the supply of such weapons to Israel by the United States.

"There is a race," he said, "but, as I told you before, I am convinced, and the Israelis should be, that a peace settlement will be achieved."

U.S., France Report Accord On Economic, Energy Issues

Talks on Oil May Be Set For March

By James Goldborough

PORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, Dec. 16 (UPI)—The United States and France announced today that they had composed their fundamental differences on economic and energy questions and that a preparatory meeting with the oil-producing states could begin as early as March.

In a three-page communiqué winding up three days of talks between Presidents Ford and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the two countries agreed that oil-importing countries should begin immediately to consult and "strengthen their cooperation" in preparation for the consumer-producer meeting.

Commenting on the communiqué, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that it achieved a "synthesis of French and American positions" for the good of both Europe and America. "I have attended many Franco-American meetings," Mr. Kissinger said, "and I can say frankly that this has been the most positive."

"Frank and Cordial"

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called the talks "frank and cordial" and said the agreement could lead to "solutions which could well have a lasting effect, not only on our own relations, but also, perhaps, on world affairs."

Before this meeting, Washington and Paris had been split over how to deal with an economic and energy situation that has thrown Western economies into turmoil. Washington has favored common consumer action, while France has called for early meetings with the oil producers.

The key to the agreement, Mr. Kissinger indicated, was that it was "free of dogma on both sides." He said the two sides did not discuss the "legal relations of France to the International Energy Agency," but that the essential agreement was that "France work in substance with the other consumers" to prepare the producer-consumer meeting.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "We are partisans of reinforcing the solidarity among the oil-importing countries." He said he envisaged the ultimate producer-consumer meeting as one which would "organize the future markets for oil." He said it would concentrate on oil prices and safeguards and guarantees for both producers and consumers.

A Target Date

Mr. Kissinger said that March was simply a "target" for the preparatory meeting. The communiqué said that the conference itself should take place at the earliest possible date. The communiqué said the holding of the conference would depend on consumers making "substantial progress" in their own prior consultations. The preparatory meeting would be to prepare an agenda for the final conference.

He referred to the word "tripartite," which the French had used to include developing countries in the conference. Mr. Kissinger said that, while the United States was not opposed to participation of developing countries in the conference, "the exact composition of it remains to be settled."

"The two countries also reached preliminary agreement on financial steps that have separated them before," Mr. Kissinger said. That France supported his plans for a recycling fund that would channel the growing supplies of petrodollars around the con-

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INFORMAL CHAT—Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing talk in shirtsleeves before resuming summit meetings.

Fur Is Flying As Rome Gangs Egg on Victims

ROME, Dec. 16 (Reuters)—Roman gangs are using an egg-on-the-head gambit to rob women of their fur coats, police revealed today.

In a typical incident, one member of a gang breaks an egg over the victim's head.

As the egg starts dripping down onto her fur coat, an accomplice moves in, helps the surprised woman to remove the coat—and makes off with it.

Ex-Ministers Criticize Bill as Weak Limited Reforms Voted in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 16 (UPI)—The upper chamber of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government today passed a bill allowing limited freedom to form political associations.

The vote was 95 votes in favor with three abstentions. The bill gives Spaniards over 18 years of age "the right to associate themselves freely for political action" but attached many strings to this right.

These political associations must have at least 25,000 members, for example. Their leaders

must pledge allegiance to the constitutional principles of the regime, and the ultraconservative National Council will retain control over the organization or dissolution of emerging political groups.

But during the debate, Marcelino Oreja, the former under secretary for information and tourism who resigned last month to protest what he saw as a hardening of the regime, said that "unless we open a political road now which the people will use we will be only history tomorrow."

And the former under secretary of the interior, Santiago Crullies, said the bill was blocking political development and called it a "pact of fear."

The bill "represents the fear of those who believe little in the work of the regime and who fear that it will collapse like a house of cards once political liberalization is carried out," he added.

The bill now goes to Gen. Franco for signing.

The daylong debate was held in the National Council of the Movement, the ruling body of Spain's only legal party. The council also constitutes the upper chamber.

Mr. Oreja, 37, is considered a political moderate and a spokesman for many young Spaniards in business and the professions.

"We can choose one of two roads—one which is capable of mobilizing support and hope and another which presumably would deepen discord and break a promise [of political liberalization] at a moment in which Spain knows, as we all know, that an era is approaching its end."

Speaks for Basques

Mr. Oreja said he was also speaking on behalf of his constituency, the Basque Guipuzcoa Province, which was partly paralyzed by a political strike of industrial workers two days ago.

He called on the 110 councilors—48 of whom are appointees of Gen. Franco, 62, to reject the draft as insufficient and unconstitutional and to send it back to the government for major changes.

But there was little reaction to his speech. Others, including the chairman, José Urra Molina, praised the draft law and said it was "an invitation to all Spaniards to take their share of common responsibility in political evolution."

The draft, watered down by rightists in a political struggle in recent weeks, has already been rejected as unwelcome by Socialist and liberal politicians who claim it gives no true political freedom and would not protect them from harassment.

Another of those opposing the draft as unwelcome is the Christian Democratic leader Joaquín Ruiz Giménez, president of the human rights group Peace and Justice, which is affiliated with the Catholic Church.

"We'd rather have no political associations than associations which are not for all Spaniards," he said.

Although it offers Spaniards their first chance at limited political activity since the Civil War, polls have shown less than a fourth of the population is interested.

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Iraq Accuses Iran of Downing 2 of Its Planes With Missiles

BAGHDAD, Dec. 16 (Reuters)—Iraq today accused Iran of shooting down two planes which were flying "within Iraqi territory," the Iraq news agency said.

It quoted an armed forces statement as saying the planes, flying over Iraq's northern region, were shot down during the weekend by Iranian-made ground-to-air missiles supplied to Iranian troops.

The statement warned Iran and those standing behind it that they would be held responsible for the outcome.

The Iraq news agency said one plane was hit and downed by a surface-to-air missile and a second in the same way in the same region yesterday.

"The Iranian aggressions and aggression supported by American imperialism have now become serious," the armed forces statement, quoted by the agency, said. The shooting down of the Iraqi planes, which has not yet been affirmed by Tehran, would be

the most serious clash yet between the two countries along the northern part of their 600-mile border.

There have been clashes between ground forces in recent years along the southern border, where Iran and Iraq are disputing navigation rights in the Shatt al-Arab, the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

Tension has increased this year since the Iranian army allegedly began helping the Iraqi Kurds, who are fighting for autonomy in their northern mountains.

Iran maintains an open border with Iraqi Kurdistan, and reliable sources in Kurdistan say that the Shah has been covertly supplying the Kurdish rebels with arms and ammunition.

According to the Iranian news agency Pars, Iraqi planes, which have been pounding Kurdish villages and strong points, also attacked two Iranian villages on Sept. 6 killing 15 persons.

U.K. Papers Report Defector Identified Missing MP as Spy

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Two British newspapers tonight quoted a defector, Osechodovsk intelligence officer as naming missing member of Parliament John Stonehouse as one of three members of the British Parliament in 1960s who were spies.

The Times of London and the Daily Mirror, in front-page reports in tomorrow's issues, said allegations were made after defector Prolit defected following a Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

He passed on detailed evidence to the CIA in the United States using a defector which lasted several months, the newspapers said.

Both the Foreign Office and the Home Office refused to comment on the reports.

Earlier today, a member of parliament reported rumors that Mr. Stonehouse was a CIA agent.

Vanished in Florida. The 49-year-old ex-minister of state and telecommunications minister from a Miami beach on Nov. 30 after saying he was going on a swim. No trace of him has been reported.

The newspapers said that Mr. Stonehouse's disclosures form part of a plan on Mr. Stonehouse drawn up by the British intelligence services. They said that Mr. Stonehouse, a former major in the Czechoslovak intelligence service, is now to have supervised operations in Britain.

"He is regarded as one of the most important Soviet defectors to come to the West in recent years," the Times said. He lives

in the United States under a false identity and with a fictitious past provided by the CIA, the newspapers said.

His allegations about the activities of the three British MPs, including Mr. Stonehouse, form an important part of the dossier compiled from his debriefing, the Times said.

"He claimed that they were part of an elaborate spy ring financed by the Czechoslovak and also involving civil servants and a double agent living in London," it added.

Tom Litterick, a Laborite, is the member of Parliament who cited reports that Mr. Stonehouse was a spy.

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Unprecedented U.S. Auction in January Seen Driving Up Gold's Price

By Ronald L. Soble

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16.—An air of international intrigue is building around next month's public gold auction in Washington. It is believed to be the world's first.

Involved are 2 million ounces—or 63 tons—of the metal, worth about \$80 million at current world prices.

The U.S. government is hoping that the auction will contribute toward dampening gold's mystique as the last resort of nations whose economies falter.

But private gold markets in London, Zurich, Beirut and elsewhere are buzzing with antici-

tion—and with rumors that a couple of Arab nations hope to buy most of the gold to be auctioned.

If the Arabs do so, gold traders say, they may take it off the market and drive the private market price—currently about \$180 an ounce—above \$200. The amount to be auctioned is not a lot when compared with the 276 million ounces held by the United States, or in terms of the just under 5 million ounces of the metal used annually by American industry.

But it is sure to have a heavy impact on the world's gold markets. An international banker estimated that it takes almost

World Traders Readying Moves, Arab Purchase Plan Rumored

a month for 63 tons to be traded on international bullion markets. So it is no wonder that gold traders are tapping their confidential sources in the gold markets of the world in readiness for the Jan. 6 auction in the General Services Administration building.

Harry Schultz, a leading gold trader, said in Amsterdam in an interview that two Arab blocs were ready to bid—one for a million ounces, the other for 500,000 ounces.

Given the Arabs' immense oil wealth, Mr. Schultz said, they "could handle it in a breeze."

But he said that they probably would seek a bargain price and could, therefore, lose the bidding. Another gold expert, Frans Pick of New York, went so far as to say that the auction would mean "we devalue the dollar" as gold prices shoot up and the value of the dollar in relation to gold is reduced.

The minimum purchase will be 400 tiny ounces, which at cur-

rent world prices comes to about \$72,000 a brick.

Bids will be judged both by the GSA, long experienced in auctioning government stockpiles of such metals as silver, and by Treasury Department officials.

Last-Minute Checks

It is expected that the bids will not be handed in until just before 11 a.m. on Monday, Jan. 6. That is because bidders' representatives in the GSA office will be making last-minute checks with world gold markets to be aware of prevailing prices.

Washington "reserves the right to reject any bid not in the

government's interest," a GSA spokesman said. He did not elaborate, but this means that the highest bidder will not necessarily get the gold.

Generally, however, the government is expected to start with the highest bids and work down to what it feels is the gold price floor for that day.

The winners are expected to be announced by the next day. Since gold buyers, particularly the Arabs, have a tradition of working through intermediaries, such as Swiss and London banks, it may be months—if ever—before it is known who actually bought the gold.

But Mistrust Israeli Motives

Palestinians Confident of Creating State

By James F. Clarity

NABLUS, Israel-occupied Jordan, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Confidence that an independent Palestinian state will eventually be established appears to be growing rapidly among the approximately 3 million Palestinians living in what they consider exile in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

Although the confident mood is tempered by persistent mistrust of Israeli motives, the Palestinians seem to believe that at some time, possibly within two or three years, the new state will rise on territory now held by Israel on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

This view was expressed repeatedly in interviews with Palestinian political leaders and impoverished refugees, intellectuals and businessmen in and around

Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Jerusalem and in Nabulus, the administrative center of the West Bank.

Dominant Attitudes

Other dominant attitudes expressed by dozens of Palestinians include these:

• There is no naïve hope that Israel will withdraw its forces from the West Bank in the near future. The Israelis are still widely viewed by Palestinians as expansionists bent on enlarging their territory or at least on keeping most of the lands captured in the 1967 war.

• There is no fear of imminent war, but there will be if the Arab nations and Israel do not begin to negotiate in the next few months.

• The Palestine Liberation Organization, headed by Yasser Arafat, has begun to broaden its base of support as a result of its recent political victories in the Arab world and at the United Nations. But there is no consensus as to what role it or Mr. Arafat might play in the government of a new state.

• Many Palestinians are not sure whether they would go to the new state.

• There is growing agreement that if Israel recognized the legitimacy of the PLO as the representative of all Palestinians Arafat and negotiated with it, the PLO could reciprocate by formally recognizing Israel's right to exist.

New View of Future

From such attitudes a new projection of how the Palestine conflict will evolve seems to be developing among Palestinians. Instead of predicting the military defeat of Israel and the eradication of the Israeli state, the projection now seems to be that Israel's doom will be peaceful.

In the next few years, according to this projection, Egypt and Syria will settle their border disputes with Israel. Increased Arab pressure on the United States and other Western supporters of Israel will force the Israelis to allow the establishment of a Palestinian state centered on the West Bank. With diminished support from the West, the Israeli economy will continue to falter.

Economic problems and the realization that territorial expansion is impossible, the theory goes, will shrink the number of Jews in Israel. Gradually, skilled and professional people will emigrate. The increasing Arab population will slowly overwhelm Israel, and as the will and the

ability of the Israelis to survive as an independent state shrivel, Israel will begin to collapse.

Wishful Thinking

The intellectuals who foresee such an evolution concede that it is partly based on wishful thinking, the key assumption being that American support of Israel will decline sharply in the coming years. Some of the theorists, insisting that time is on their side, say that there is no longer a need, as the Arab slogan has it, to push the Israelis into the sea. The theorists seem to believe that the idea of an Israeli state will blow away into the desert, and it will be replaced by an Arab Palestine.

On the West Bank, despite an Israeli propaganda campaign to the contrary, Mr. Arafat and the liberation organization seem to be gaining support among Palestinians at all levels. An Israeli woman said she was shocked the other day when her Palestinian maid asked her with genuine concern where the Israelis would go after the Palestinian state was established.

Among West Bank businessmen and intellectuals, the support for Mr. Arafat is conditional and sometimes unenthusiastic but apparently genuine. The educated concede that they see Mr. Arafat as a winner worth backing, at least until the new Arab Palestine is a reality.

Arafat's Policy

Palestinian intellectuals insist that the liberation organization is genuinely trying to moderate its policies so that negotiation with Israel will be possible. They say that Mr. Arafat's speech at the UN, if analyzed in the context of past policy statements, means that the Palestinians could formally recognize Israel's right to exist. Mr. Arafat, these intellectuals argue, cannot appear to be too conciliatory because this would leave him open to further attack by the radicals.

A few of the Palestinians interviewed said they felt that both the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Israeli leaders were beginning to try to persuade their publics subtly that previously unacceptable compromises would have to be made in the next year or so.

Sitting in his office in Beirut, an Arab newspaper editor said, "There is an Arab breakthrough in history now. This part of 'the world' could transform itself in a generation. I look forward with confidence, 'mormous confidence, Isr-' or no Israel."



SWEET PROTEST—Members of the People's Centennial stage demonstration Sunday aboard the Beaver II, a replica of the ship used in the Boston Tea Party, against the high price of sugar. They also called for removal of Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz. The stuff they dumped was not sugar, but chopped leaves.

U.S. and France Reach Accord on Energy

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summer nations and that they agreed that all governments should be free to value their gold holdings at market prices, rather than official prices.

On the first point, Mr. Kissinger has proposed a \$25-billion recycling fund to be set up within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The second point is largely an accounting agreement that would allow individual nations to in-

crease their reserves through a revaluation of the gold price. The Western Europeans already have such an agreement among themselves. Asked if the United States planned to revalue its gold price, Mr. Kissinger replied: "Not at this time."

On other subjects discussed during the sessions, the communiqué made the following points:

• That progress in easing East-West tensions was being made in

connection with the European security conference.

• That the United States re-

affirmed continuing support for European unity.

• That a just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be achieved.

• That, in Indochina, progress in Laos toward reconciliation was encouraging, that the Vietnam peace accord be supported and that opposing sides in Cambodia enter negotiations in the near future.

• That "cooperation between France and NATO is a significant factor in the security of Europe."

• That both countries, as exporters of nuclear materials and technology, should "assure improved safeguards" for nuclear materials.

• That the recent SALT agreement at Vladivostok has "reduced the threat of a nuclear arms race."

• That the two countries finally have agreed on a financial settlement for U.S. property left in France when NATO was moved to Belgium in 1967. Today's agreement calls for France to pay the United States \$100 million as final settlement. The original U.S. claim in 1968 was for \$720 million for the bases. Mr. Kissinger said today that the French originally had offered something "substantially below" the \$100 million figure, and that the agreement was a "fair compromise."

Although the communiqué did not mention discussions of the aircraft fighter competition between the two countries, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the matter was discussed.

The key to the success of this meeting, however, was the energy agreement. Western Europe and the United States have been divided on how to approach the energy crisis since the October war broke out last year, with the Europeans taking a generally more conciliatory approach toward the producers, and Washington insisting on consumer solidarity. Washington succeeded, however, in rallying all the European Economic Community countries except France to the International Energy Agency.

"My Impression"

Commenting on the communiqué, Mr. Kissinger said that "it is my impression that France will work in parallel to the IEA."

It is not for the United States to prescribe how Europe should organize its energy policy.

We did not discuss the legal relationship of France to the IEA."

On future oil prices, Mr. Kissinger said it was the U.S. view that oil prices "should be stabilized at a lower level." Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said France thought prices should come down but he did not think they would come down very much.

The composition of the producer-consumer conference has yet to be fixed, but it is likely to include the EEC countries, Japan and the United States on one side, and Iran, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and perhaps Algeria on the other.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that, while the conference was under security surveillance, it was being openly spoken in the House of Commons that he was in the pay of the CIA. This would not surprise him. This is the way the CIA goes about infiltrating institutions of any country it is interested in.

"They support the loyalties of prominent people. I believe the CIA would seek to overthrow the government if it pursued radical policies."

A Conservative opposition member of Parliament, Norman Tebbit, said he will seek public comment from Prime Minister Harold Wilson about the newspaper report.

"It would be unfair to everybody if Mr. Wilson could make a statement," Mr. Tebbit said.

William Mollwo, another Labor party lawmaker and former close associate of Mr. Stonehouse, said, "I am shocked beyond belief. There was never any hint of a security probe."

Reports that Mr. Stonehouse's

Kissinger Must Speed Pace Of Peace Efforts, Sadat Says

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be convinced, that no military action will decide the conflict between us and the Israelis."

The way to resolve the conflict, he said, is for Israel to agree to return Arab land captured in the June, 1967, war.

Rabin Firm on Policy

JERUSALEM, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that the Egyptian demand for a 50-year Israeli immigration freeze could endanger peace

prospects in the Middle East but would not alter the course of the Jewish state.

Mr. Rabin said Mr. Fahmy's "absurd call for a limit to Jewish immigration to Israel can, of course, disturb the prospects for peace, if that is what Egypt wants."

"Nothing, however, can possibly dissuade Israel from its historic mission of national rebirth," Mr. Rabin said at an international convention of the PEN literary union. "For this, Israel was reborn; it is the lifeblood of our homecoming nation. It is what Israel is about."

A newspaper here reported today that Israeli leaders fear Egypt has veered away from the step-by-step mediation of Mr. Kissinger and is moving back into the Soviet orbit.

The English-language Jerusalem Post said: "Jerusalem is increasingly reaching the conclusion that what it has feared is coming about: Egypt is turning its back on Dr. Kissinger's mediation efforts and sliding back into the Soviet orbit."

"The prospects of a second-stage Sinai settlement between Israel and Egypt are believed in Jerusalem to be receding," the newspaper said.

An Israeli Army spokesman tonight described as "pure fiction" a Palestinian guerrilla claim that two military operations were carried out against Israeli forces yesterday.

He was commenting on an Arab statement in Damascus that Palestinian guerrillas broke into an Israeli settlement in Upper Galilee last night, and in another action destroyed six cars of an Israeli passenger train carrying soldiers in southern Israel.

Wilson Promises Speedy Action on EEC Negotiation

LONDON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today that last week's European Economic Community summit meeting in Paris made "substantial progress" toward cutting Britain's contribution to the community's budget.

But he said that his government wants satisfaction on "a substantial number of other matters" before it recommends that the British people vote in favor of staying in the Common Market.

Mr. Wilson was reporting to Parliament on the Paris conference, which agreed to set up machinery to cut Britain's membership costs if they prove unfair.

The Wilson government has been striving to renegotiate the terms on which the former Conservative administration took Britain into the market nearly two years ago.

The Prime Minister said, "There is still a long way to go if Britain's essential requirements are to be met and it is in the best interests of this country and Europe that speedy progress should be made and that the issues should be decided." Conservative party leader Edward Heath told Mr. Wilson that he should "abandon the sham of renegotiation."

Ford Halls Meetings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—President Ford arrived home from his meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and called the meetings "very successful, extremely beneficial." He said the negotiations resulted in "progress for both sides."

He said that he thinks his contacts with France and its President have begun "with a lot of pluses and we're looking forward to an opportunity to build on that."

Implementing Lusaka Accord

Smith Regime Begins Release Of 100 Political Prisoners

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The Rhodesian government today began implementing provisions of its Lusaka agreement with black nationalist leaders by lifting detention orders on more than 100 political detainees.

But other unpublished provisions agreed to in the negotiations between Prime Minister Ian Smith's envoys and African leaders were not expected to come into effect for some time.

Law and Order Minister Desmond Lardner-Burke today lifted the detention orders, unofficial sources said, thus fulfilling a major requirement for the beginning of constitutional talks with the African leaders.

African leaders said that Mr. Smith's government had also secretly agreed in Lusaka to lift the ban on African political activities, including public meetings, and to allow exiled Africans to return.

But they said the government had also imposed preconditions, including provision of evidence that guerrilla forces were in fact observing a cease-fire and a refusal to allow the return of the exiled Africans until after the constitutional conference to work out the country's future.

Mr. Smith's announcement Wednesday said only that the country's jailed African leaders would be freed after 10 years in detention and a constitutional conference of both races would be held.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that he would accept majority rule but only on the basis of a qualified African franchise. He also refused to be tied to any timetable.

Mr. Smith offered Rhodesia's 5.5 million Africans participation, with both races sharing power. Under the Lusaka accord, the political detainees will be released gradually in small groups as the government under reaches the prisons and camps where they are being held in central Rhodesia and in Salisbury.

The sources said only one European was on the list. He was Garfield Todd, a former prime minister under house arrest on his farm.

As in the past, the government refused all comment on the question of detainees. Under Rhodesian law their names cannot be published.

The political prisoners were rounded up without trial under Rhodesia's emergency regulations, which came into effect a week before Mr. Smith unilaterally declared the country independent in November, 1965.

The Rev. Ndabandaba Sibhile, released from detention last week and head of a former banned African movement, said Mr. Smith's remarks justified his gravest doubts that a settlement could be reached.

"It's like telling a man who is hungry that he can't have food today, but there might be some tomorrow," he said.

Appeal by Vorster

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Prime Minister John Vorster today renewed his call for peace with black Africa on a national holiday which commemorates a Boer victory over Africans 136 years ago.

In a Covenant Day speech at Johannesburg, Orange Free State, an important site to the Afrikaners, Mr. Vorster said South Africa's peaceful policy with neighboring black states but said his country did not want to be ruled by "outsiders."

"The South African nation is bound to the African continent from the cradle to the grave of each individual," Mr. Vorster said. The acceptance of the separate

identity of the black man and the Indian and the consequent place of each in the social and political tapestry of the country also was rooted in South Africa's basic policy, Mr. Vorster said.

UN Meeting On Namibia Is Postponed

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 16.—The UN Security Council was summoned to meet this morning on the future of South-West Africa, but the meeting was canceled and no new date was announced immediately.

UN sources explained that the African countries that had asked for the meeting later requested that it be postponed until tomorrow as they went into consultations among themselves.

Sir Laurence MacDermid of Australia, Council president in December, called the meeting after consulting the 14 other Council members.

He acted in response to a request by the 43-nation African group here that the Council meet on the question as urged by a resolution the General Assembly adopted Friday night.

The assembly resolution urged the Council "to convene urgently in order to take effective measures . . . to put an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia," or South-West Africa. South Africa has been hanging onto the territory despite a 1968 Assembly resolution declaring South Africa's League of Nations mandate over South-West Africa terminated and despite several subsequent UN demands for its withdrawal.

The African initiative for a Security Council meeting coincides with new developments in the eastern tier of southern Africa, where the white minority governments of South Africa and Rhodesia have started talks with their black neighbors and with black liberation movements.

Noting that self-government and full sovereignty will soon come also to Portugal's West African territory of Angola, African delegates here are eager to speed South-West Africa toward independence. Angola borders South-West Africa.

South-West Africa is a mineral-rich, thinly populated territory half again as big as France. Once a German colony, it has been administered by South Africa since the end of World War I. The International Court of Justice ruled in an advisory, nonbinding declaration in 1971 that the South African administration of the territory was illegal.

Demichev Quits Kremlin Post

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The Communist Party Central Committee met in a plenary session today and made no changes in the highest ranks of the leadership which has ruled the country for 10 years.

The full meeting of the 394-member committee was held in advance of Wednesday's semi-annual convening of the Supreme Soviet (parliament). Moscow radio said the committee approved the resignation of Pyotr Demichev, 56, a committee secretary since 1961 who was named minister of culture on Nov. 14. Mr. Demichev apparently will retain his position as an alternate (nonvoting) member of the Politburo.

U.K. Papers Report Defector Identified Missing MP as Spy

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was a CIA agent. He demanded an investigation and told newspapers:

"I read with interest that the missing member of Parliament, John Stonehouse, was under security surveillance. It being openly spoken in the House of Commons that he was in the pay of the CIA. This would not surprise me. This is the way the CIA goes about infiltrating institutions of any country it is interested in."

"They support the loyalties of prominent people. I believe the CIA would seek to overthrow the government if it pursued radical policies."

A Conservative opposition member of Parliament, Norman Tebbit, said he will seek public comment from Prime Minister Harold Wilson about the newspaper report.

"It would be unfair to everybody if Mr. Wilson could make a statement," Mr. Tebbit said.

William Mollwo, another Labor party lawmaker and former close associate of Mr. Stonehouse, said, "I am shocked beyond belief. There was never any hint of a security probe."

Reports that Mr. Stonehouse's

life was insured for £120,000 (£276,000) were carried in British newspapers.

The Daily Mail said that between July and September Mrs. Barbara Stonehouse took out three policies that increased the existing cover on her husband by £59,000.

Daniel Meisnerhagen, chairman of the Royal Insurance Co., said he had supplied details of policies on Mr. Stonehouse's life to the relevant authorities. He told a newspaper, "It is unusual for policies to be taken out one week and then for the man insured to disappear soon afterward."

Ulster Gang Steals

Half-Ton of Chemicals

BELFAST, Dec. 16 (UPI).—A gang of masked gunmen raided a glass-making plant last night and stole more than a half-ton of chemicals that police said could be used to make bombs.

Police said they feared the holdup at the glass plant at Dungannon, 45 miles west of Belfast, signaled a new IRA bomb offensive in Northern Ireland.

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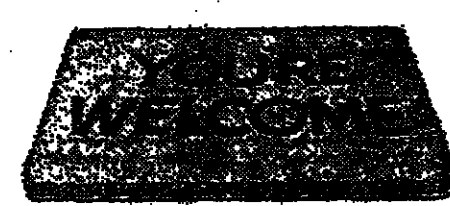
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U.S. Agencies Criticized on Housing Bias

Federal Panel Says Too Little Is Done

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Civil Rights Commission urged today that the federal agencies responsible for improving housing conditions have failed to combat housing discrimination.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Services Administration, the Federal Financial Regulatory Agency, "have taken no positive steps but the steps are not going nearly far enough to have a major impact on racial, ethnic and sex discrimination," the commission report said.

The positive actions they have taken have generally been either "partial or incomplete and have had little impact on the country's serious housing discrimination problem," the commission added.

The commission also accused HUD, the agency with primary responsibility in this area, of failing to provide adequate guidance to the other agencies involved as required by law.

The accusations were made in a 70-page report on the efforts of HUD, the VA, GSA, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The report directed the agencies to the President and congressional leaders, the commission said that HUD "has made considerable investment of money and resources in dealing with complaints but has failed to conduct sufficient and systematic fair housing reviews of state and local government housing agencies, building and development departments, real estate brokers, lenders, or owners."

The commission recommended that HUD require affirmative action plans for increased housing opportunities for minorities as part of any application for HUD money.

The report concluded that the best problem with HUD's fair housing program is that the agency has no enforcement authority. The commission recommended that Congress order HUD to order halts to discriminatory housing practices.

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PROTECTION—Steve Ford heads for gym class at Utah State University accompanied by two Secret Service agents. "It's just part of the deal when your father is President," he said of his constant escorts.

Major Work May Be Nullified

Student's Forged Letters Cast Doubt on Harvard Research

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 16 (NYT).—A new law requiring colleges to allow students to see their files has indirectly led a team of Harvard biochemists to consider repudiating a major series of experiments they have performed during the last 18 months.

Serious doubts about the validity of the experiments, which have attracted attention among scientists for their implications in basic research and disease study, arose two weeks ago.

At that time, Harvard, like many other colleges, began to sift its student files to remove letters of recommendation solicited in confidence rather than open them to students.

When the letters were returned to the professors who had written them, it was discovered that an honors student who had played a key role in the research project had forged or doctored at least four letters of recommendation for medical school, for admission to Phi Beta Kappa and for a scholarship.

As a result, the scientists heading the research team, Dr. David Dressler, an assistant professor, reviewed the results and submitted a "statement of uncertainty and potential retraction" to two journals that published reports of the work earlier this year, the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences and the Annals of Internal Medicine.

Forced to Withdraw

The undergraduate, Steven Rosenfeld, a senior from Lancaster, Pa., has been forced to withdraw from the college because of the forgeries, to which he admitted. However, he has steadfastly denied tampering with the experiments and Dr. Dressler and his colleagues have carefully refrained from linking him to possible irregularities in the research because proof is not possible.

Dr. Dressler's colleagues have taken pains to stress their confidence in him. "If the results are not real, it will not change in the slightest our high regard for David Dressler—any of us could have fallen into the same trap," said the chairman of the biochemistry department, Konrad Bloch, who won a Nobel Prize for his work on cholesterol metabolism.

The episode has been a source of agony at Harvard, both out of

compassion for Mr. Rosenfeld and concern for the reputation of Dr. Dressler, a 33-year-old scientist whose previous work is often described by other scientists as "elegant."

The mystery is why a student of Mr. Rosenfeld's capabilities should have forged letters of recommendation. He was a "Group 1" student, meaning that he had never earned a grade lower than A, and could easily have obtained glowing recommendations from his professors and would probably have been admitted to almost any medical school.

Transfer Factor

If the Harvard results, which involved the purported discovery of a "transfer factor" by which an ability to mobilize the immune system against certain foreign substances could be transmitted from one animal to another, were contrived, it escaped the initial notice of some leading scientists.

The papers were read and approved by Dr. Albert Coons, an immunologist at the Harvard Medical School, and were sponsored for publication in the Proceedings by Dr. James Watson, another Nobel Prize-winning member of the biochemistry department.

Dr. Dressler's "statement of uncertainty" to the two scientific journals represents the apparent end of a line of research that once seemed revolutionary. After 10 months of striking progress, the laboratory was unable to reproduce the results, nor were outside scientists. The troubles began in April. Had the forged letters not come to light, the team would presumably have labored for many months more trying to figure out what was wrong with its experimental technique.

Tokyo Students in Raid

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Student extremists cut telephone lines to a district of Tokyo, then attacked a rival group with iron pipes, clubs and axes before dawn today, police reported. Ten members of the Revolutionary Marxist Student faction were injured, several seriously.

2 U.S. Convicts File Mining Stake

On Island on Which Prison Rests

MENDEL ISLAND, Wash., Dec. 16 (NYT).—Two inmates of the federal penitentiary here literally have a stake—or, rather, four stakes—in this 4,400-acre island in southern Puget Sound.

They have staked a 20-acre mining claim, which they say has good showings of copper and silver ore in quartz and other hard rock. The claim is far from the prison wall, in a wooded area about 2,000 feet from the island's southern shore.

The partners interpret the mining law of 1897 to mean that undeveloped federal property, except for military reservations, is open for filing of claims, which, if backed and approved, guaranteed, subject only to \$100 of improvement work being done each year.

"That annual work may be a problem," their attorney, Howard Michaelson, said.

"You might say we own a share of the rock," a partner, William Campbell, said. He grinned but added that he seriously felt that the firm might benefit all the prisoners by providing employment if further testing showed the ore body to be rich.

Warden William Rauch said: "It won't cost us anything to get samples assayed. Until then, we will have no idea of the value. Any speculation would be premature. This isn't the first time there has been interest in the island's rocks."

He said that a private mining claim on the island has no more validity than would a timber claim.

"You just don't march in on government property and announce that you've got a claim for exploring for oil or anything else," the warden said.

Mardian Says Mitchell Told Of Approving Break-In Fund

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Robert Mardian testified today at the Watergate cover-up trial that John Mitchell, one of his co-defendants, had acknowledged a week after the Watergate burglars' arrest that he had approved funds for financing the break-in.

It was the second time that Mr. Mardian's statements on the witness stand conflicted with testimony given by the former attorney general.

Mr. Mardian, testifying on his own behalf, also insisted that he took no part in the cover-up. He asserted: "I conceived my role as that of any lawyer."

Former assistant attorney general he said that he was assigned by Mr. Mitchell to handle Watergate matters for the 1972 Nixon re-election committee.

Mr. Mardian said that on June 24, 1972, seven days after the break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate buildings, he met with Mr. Mitchell and deputy campaign director Jeb Stuart Magruder to find out how much money had been given to Watergate burglar Gordon Liddy.

Mr. Mardian said he was surprised at Magruder's disclosure that Liddy had spent as much as \$40,000, and Mr. Mitchell expressed equal surprise at that amount.

The witness quoted Magruder as saying to Mr. Mitchell: "But you approved a budget of \$250,000 for Liddy's operation."

"Yes," Mr. Mardian quoted Mr. Mitchell as declaring, "but the campaign hasn't even started yet."

Mr. Mitchell, seated 35 feet away in the courtroom today, had testified that he turned back Magruder's attempts to get Liddy's political intelligence plan approved.

Mr. Mardian testified last week that he learned of the break-in from Magruder early on June 17, 1972, when Magruder relayed Mr. Mitchell's instructions that Mr. Mardian was to take a hand in Watergate matters.

Mr. Mitchell testified that not until later in the day, after attempts had been made to get the original burglar out of jail, did he learn of the break-in.

Mr. Mardian said that after six weeks of helping defend the re-election committee against a \$1-million civil suit filed by the Democrats, he suffered "a crisis of conscience."

"I was desolated," he said, adding that he threatened to resign his position with the re-election committee unless given a non-Watergate assignment.

He was successful in being re-

assigned to a non-Watergate assignment.

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lived of Watergate duties and the charges against him end with events of mid-July of 1972.

Mr. Mardian testified that for several reasons, including the backgrounds of the original defendants, he believed at first that the break-in had been sponsored by the CIA.

Another reason, he said, was the opinion of Paul O'Brien, a private attorney hired by the re-election committee, who also had an extensive CIA background. Mr. O'Brien is an undicted co-conspirator in the cover-up case.

Mr. Mardian quoted him as saying that "he would stake his life that it was a CIA operation."

Pope Paul Calls for Obedience

To Stop Division of Church

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI said today that "seeds of disintegration" taking root in the Roman Catholic Church should be crushed during Holy Year by a renewal of obedience to the Pope.

The 77-year-old church leader warned in an apostolic exhortation keynoting the 1975 Holy Year that opens Christmas Eve that growing dissent had "introduced into the ecclesiastical community the seeds of disintegration."

Recalling rifts in the church's history, Pope Paul said, "There appear equally dangerous... ferment of infidelity to the Holy Spirit existing here and there in the church today and unfortunately attempting to undermine [the church] from within."

"Promoters and victims of this process," he said, "question the duty of obedience to the authority willed by Christ." But, he added, he had the "right and duty" to proclaim that "for as long as we occupy this see, for as long as we preside, we have both authority and power, even though we may be unworthy."

Papal Supremacy

It was Pope Paul's second reassertion of papal supremacy in seven weeks. He made a similar call for obedience at the closing session of the world synod of bishops in October.

The Pope said that "doctrinal

disension claiming the patronage of theological pluralism" is, at times, regarded as "a legitimate theological stand that permits the taking up of positions contrary to the authentic magisterium of the Roman Pontiff himself."

He said that such dissent "is very small in comparison with the great mass of the Christian faithful."

"But we cannot but inveigh against this lack of loyalty and justice. We appeal to all Christians of goodwill not to let themselves be impressed or disoriented by the undue pressure of brethren who are unfortunately misguided and yet who are always in our prayers and close to our heart."

The Pope said that he tried hard to "understand the root" of the dissent.

"We compare it to the analogous situation in which contemporary civil society is living, a society which is divided by the splintering up into groups opposed to one another. Unfortunately, the church too seems to be in some degree experiencing the repercussions of this condition."

"It is, therefore, vitally necessary that everyone in the church—bishops, priests, religious and lay people—should take an active share in a common effort full of reconciliation," Pope Paul said.

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Robert Mardian

Romanesque Style Carries In Belgian Vote on Church

NIVELLES, Belgium, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The voters of this bustling town 20 miles south of Brussels decided yesterday to put a squat Romanesque tower instead of a high Gothic steeple on St. Gertrude's Abbey Church on the town square.

The vote was 4,022 for a Romanesque tower and 2,742 for a Gothic spire. There was also a third choice on the ballot—to leave the church towerless for now and decide later on a contemporary design—but only 115 voted to delay the restoration further. About 61 per cent of the electorate of 11,000 voted.

The vote settled a dispute that has been going on since German bombs destroyed the previous church tower in May, 1940.

It also proved, according to Nivelles Mayor, Alfred Schockaert, "that the people will respond when given the choice of what kind of environment they want to live in."

The Town Council organized the vote after it split over the design of the new tower, as did national authorities. Since restoration of the rest of the church was nearing completion, a decision became unavoidable.

The great church, part of the Abbey of St. Gertrude, was built between the 9th and 11th centuries in the Romanesque style of Germany. Its low, horizontal line and stubby turrets match those of the great Rhineland cathedrals of Mainz and Worms. But in the late Middle Ages the political and artistic winds in the region began to blow from France, not Germany, and the church eventually acquired a soaring Gothic steeple.

It was that structure that the bombs destroyed in 1940. Many of the town's older people, who vividly remember the old spire, or *flèche*, voted yesterday to return things to the way they had been.

Less Expensive

There were other reasons for voting for the spire. It was less expensive, it would allow the old bells to be put back in place and it would serve as a landmark for the town and surrounding countryside.

Most of the "anti-flèches" were young persons who did not remember the steeple and were convinced that the smaller tower made more sense.

Along with making the theoretical point that Romanesque and Gothic should not be mixed, the supporters of a Romanesque tower also produced archaeological evidence of the church's original small-tower design. They also pointed to a crude town seal, dating from the early Middle Ages, that showed a stubby-towered church.

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Revealing Their Secret Operations

Iranian Troops in Oman Defeated in First Significant Clash

By Jim Hoagland

MUSCAT, Oman (WP)—A brigade of Iranian troops carrying out secret operations in Oman has been handed a setback in its first significant clash with guerrillas in this Arab country at the southern entrance to the Persian Gulf.

Despite the defeat by Communist-backed guerrillas, who killed 10 Iranian soldiers and captured one without suffering any losses in a clash in the southern province of Dhofar last weekend, Iranian influence in Oman appears to be growing.

Omani Foreign Minister Gais al-Zawawi disclosed in an interview that, while Oman would conditionally welcome a proposed military force from Arab countries that are evidently concerned about the Iranian presence here, "it will not replace the Iranian force," as some Arab states have proposed.

Oman is not interested in a token Arab force that would not fight with the Omanis against the guerrillas, Mr. Zawawi indicated. He said that Oman and Iran are, in fact, expanding their cooperation in naval supervision of the Strait of Hormuz, the

26-mile-wide entrance to the Gulf from which 20 million barrels of oil are exported daily. Iran is also planning to provide technical and economic help here in the future, he said.

Accepted as vital and generous aid by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to a beleaguered neighbor, Iran's strong military presence on the Arab side of the Gulf has stirred suspicion in other Arab countries. The Shah has publicly stated that Iran is the "guardian and protector" of the Gulf region's 60 per cent of the world's oil reserves.

Hoping to muffle Arab criticism of foreign involvement in the 10-year-old Dhofar war, which pits about 2,000 insurgents of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, armed and trained by South Yemen, against Oman's 12,000-man army, Oman declared before the Arab summit meeting in October, that an Iranian task force which had arrived in the country in December, 1973, was returning home.

No mention of the arrival of a new brigade later that month was made, and its operations in the western mountains of Dhofar were not disclosed until last week.

Booyed by a year of success in eliminating the guerrillas as a fighting force in the eastern mountain range of Dhofar, the Omani Army command counted on the new Iranian manpower to help in a final "killing match" that would finish off the guerrillas in the western mountains by next summer.

Those plans may have been disrupted by the Iranian experience in Dhofar Friday, Omani security experts concede. A 200-man Iranian unit sent in to take a commanding height between the settlements of Manqat and Alkoot ran into fire from an estimated 30 to 40 guerrillas before it could set up defensive positions.

In hand-to-hand combat, the guerrillas killed 10 of the inexperienced Iranian troops before escaping without any casualties, intelligence sources say.

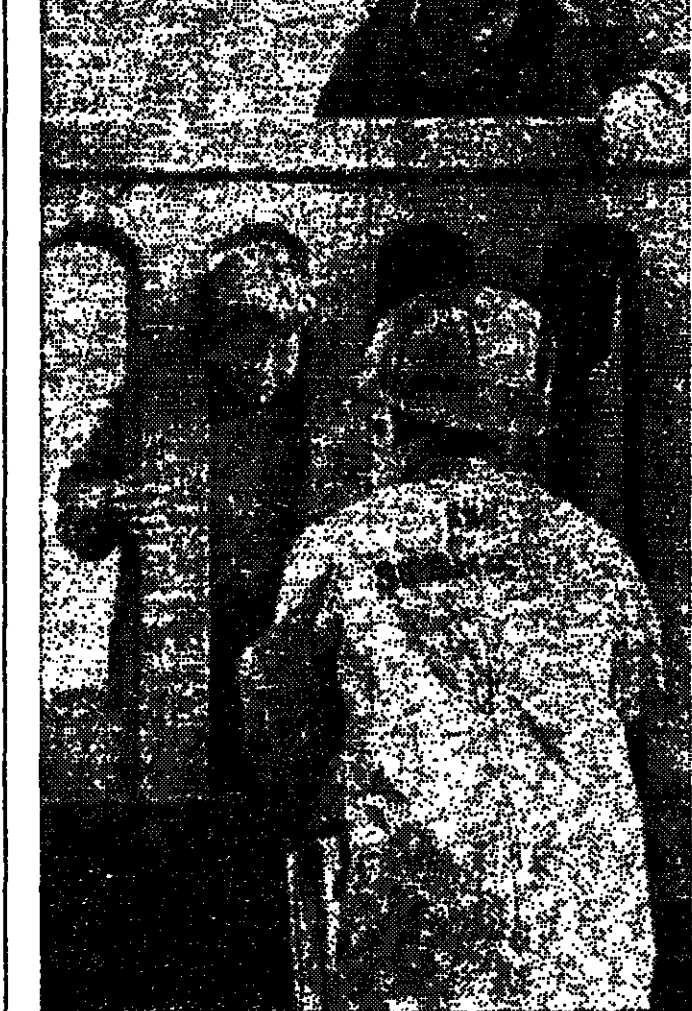
The disclosure of the capture of an Iranian soldier, who, if he is still alive, could be used for propaganda purposes by the guerrillas, is thought to have forced the Omani government to issue a brief announcement of the losses on a late-night Arabic-language radio broadcast, thereby confirming the new Iranian presence.

This defeat follows a year's performance by Iranian troops here that is judged by military and diplomatic experts to have been lackluster. A British officer serving with the Omani Army said: "The Iranians have shown inexperience and over-reliance on American training and tactics by trying to use firepower against guerrillas when dedicated pursuit is needed."

Another senior British officer voiced a view often heard here: "The Shah has sent his troops here out of self-interest and nothing else. Strategically, he is moving to block the southern part of the Persian Gulf, the Russians are throwing around the Gulf, through Iraq and South Yemen."

"Tactically, he gets combat experience for an army that hasn't fought for hundreds of years. The pace at which he has been rotating units, every three or four months, is an indication of that aim," the officer said.

The new Iranian brigade, commanded by a one-star general,



OOFS—A young onlooker at a house fire in Topeka, Kan., got his head caught in a bridge railing. A fireman left off fighting the fire to rescue the boy.

Coffee Price Stability Also Is Aim

Venezuela Offers Cheap Oil As Aid to Central Americans

By Joseph Novitski

PUEBLO, ORDAZ, Venezuela, Dec. 16 (WP)—Venezuela stepped onto the stage of power politics in Latin America this weekend by establishing a multimillion-dollar foreign aid program for six Central American countries at a presidential summit meeting in this town on the banks of the Orinoco River.

The aid program will use a fraction of Venezuela's oil wealth to finance Central American oil imports, development programs and a two-year program to prop up the price of Central American coffee. As a result of the agreements signed here, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama will be able to ease the strain of oil imports on their balance of payments by one-half.

They got signed commitments from Venezuela to contribute \$60 million to the Central American Bank for Regional Integration and \$60 million to \$80 million more during two years to finance stockpiling of Central American coffee beans as a means of pushing up the price for consumers. The objective is a price of slightly more than 60 cents a pound.

Attending the conference here were Daniel Oubier, President of Costa Rica; Col. Armando Molina, President of El Salvador; Gen. Eugenio Leizaola, President of Guatemala; Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, President of Honduras; Gen. Anastasio Somoza, President of Nicaragua; and Gen. Omar Torrijos, of Panama.

Only 8 per cent interest in return for its aid, Venezuela asked for nothing but goodwill and a nominal 2 per cent interest on all loans. The meeting thus became the first practical demonstration of the kind of idealistic leadership Venezuela's ebullient President, Carlos Andres Perez, has been preaching to fellow Latin chiefs of state for the last week in Lima, Quito and Bogota.

A week ago in Lima, at a sparsely attended summit meeting, President Perez vociferously attacked military dictatorships of Bolivia, Panama and Peru on the need for economic integration and a common Latin-American nationalism. Speaking also to representatives of heads of state from Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Ecuador and using the tone of a rural schoolteacher, Mr. Perez told his colleagues to stop squabbling among themselves over ideological issues or border disputes and begin working together.

Mr. Perez spoke on the same theme to the Presidents of Ecuador and Colombia. But at the Puerto Ordaz meeting in the heart of Venezuela's mining and metallurgical district, the Venezuelan leader put his teachings into practice.

Continued Oil
"Venezuela's oil is Latin America's oil," Mr. Perez told the Central American Presidents Friday. "We shall use it to help the welfare of our peoples and not as an arm of oppression or as an instrument to enforce political solidarity or circumstantial agreement with Venezuelan policy."

Venezuela, one of the world's leading oil-exporting countries, is expected to earn about \$10 billion from oil this year. The country's budget has expanded almost fourfold this year, but half of the oil revenues are being kept out of the country in the Venezuelan Investment Fund. Money from the \$2-billion fund was made available to the Central Americans.

For the Central Americans, the most important of the agreements signed here was a scheme to allow them to pay only \$5—half the market price of \$11.90—for each barrel of Venezuelan oil they import and to deposit

the difference in their own central banks in their own currencies. The money thus generated, the equivalent of \$303,500 a day for all six countries, will be held in interest-bearing accounts at Venezuela's disposal in each country. Venezuelan Investment Fund officials will oversee loan development loans to be drawn from the oil counterpart fund. The United States has long operated a similar aid program based on wheat sales.

Mr. Perez's initiative was direct challenge to Mexico, which has traditionally considered Central America its zone of influence, and, less directly, a challenge to Brazil and Argentina whose size and industrial development have made them South America's major powers.

Both officers have denied the accusations and have refused to answer questions by investigating Judge Giovanni Tamburino a Padua, claiming that he had jurisdiction.

The investigation was started after allegations that senior intelligence officials had covered up a number of rightist plots against the government in the last few years and that some colonels attempted to stage a coup on Dec. 7, 1970.

Organized by Prince
The coup attempt, investigators said, was masterminded by the late Prince Junio Valerio Bustos, a fascist war hero who fled to Spain, where he died in August.

Gen. Riccio, who has been suspended from active duty, was questioned in July in connection with the rightist group. Since July, he had refused to go to Padua for further questioning on the grounds of bad health. Yesterday, a police car took him from Rome to Padua, and he was arrested.

"I have jealously guarded one idea that of the tricolor (Italy)," Gen. Riccio said. He appealed for the support of about 2,000 officers he has trained at the Military Academy.

"I will always be against anyone who tries to sell the country to foreigners. I can only express my disgust for those who try to use the armed forces in political ends," he added.

Adjoining Cells
The general now occupies a cell next to Lt. Col. Amos Spiazzi, the first officer arrested in the affair. Col. Spiazzi, who also worked for the intelligence agency, was arrested in January.

In a separate development, Rome magistrates issued arrest warrants against three persons including a member of the carabinieri paramilitary police, accusing them of planning to kidnap President Giovanni Leone.

The plot, which did not go beyond the planning stage, was launched in the hope that general chaos would lead to the installation of a strong, military-backed government.

Communists Push Military Drive In Mekong Delta

SAIGON, Dec. 16 (AP)—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces kept up heavy attacks on Vietnamese positions in the southern sector of the country, the Saigon Command said today.

The command said South Vietnamese forces had suffered more than 4,000 casualties since fighting intensified on Dec. 6, including 718 troops killed, 3,851 wounded and 659 missing. It said the Communists had suffered 3,476 troops killed.

The bulk of the fighting continued to be centered in the Mekong Delta and in provinces north of Saigon bordering Cambodia.

Cambodia Forces Advance
PHNOM PENH, Dec. 16 (AP)—Government forces were progressing in a battle against well-entrenched Khmer Rouge soldiers at Russey Srok, a key outpost 11 miles southeast of here, field reports said today.

Russey Srok had been held by the insurgents for nearly three weeks before a 1,000-man force broke through their lines two days ago.

Burma Jails 24 For Their Roles In Student Riots

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 16 (Reuters)—Special military tribunals today sentenced 24 persons to three years in prison for their part in mob violence last week, bringing to 87 the total convicted so far.

The government clamped martial law on Rangoon Wednesday after widespread looting and destruction, apparently ignited by a pre-dawn raid on the university campus by troops who relieved the body of U Thant, former United Nations Secretary-General.

Thai Frontier Alert

BANGKOK, Dec. 16 (Reuters)—All patrol units along the Thai-Cambodian frontier have been alerted after about 100 armed Cambodian soldiers entered Thai territory and abducted two villagers, a police spokesman said today.

A group of students seized the body because they wanted U Thant to have a bigger funeral and monument than those planned by officials. The body was subsequently interred at a family-built mausoleum.

Security forces were also being thinned out on the streets and around strategic buildings during daylight hours. But they were reinforced tonight for the daily dusk-to-dawn curfew.

Amnesty Aide Says Baader Gang Is Not Subjected to Mental Torture

HAMBURG, Dec. 16 (AP)—An official of Amnesty International said today that imprisoned members of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist group were not subjected to psychological torture and isolation as they and others claim.

The official, Pastor Paul Ostermeier, said he had visited a number of the prisoners and attempted to have them end their hunger strikes.

He said he did not agree with French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre who claimed "psychic torture" was being used against group members. Mr. Sartre visited one of the group's leaders,

Andreas Baader, in his jail cell recently.

Mr. Ostermeier, whose organization fights political imprisonments worldwide, said that in some cases prison conditions could be "normalized."

Eighty-nine members of the group are now behind bars, serving sentences or awaiting trial on a variety of charges stemming from terrorist activities.

28 Kenya Cholera Deaths
NAIROBI, Dec. 16 (AP)—At least 28 persons have died from cholera in the Kisumu District, 200 miles west of here, a Health Ministry official said.



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PARIS ART GALLERIES

RIGHT BANK

101 Boulevard Haussmann, 227-13-02. Appel, Bittan, Bizio, Cornille, Debré, Destarac, Gillet, Lindstrom, Marling, Messinger, Shubert, Tachet, Wyckart.

14 Avenue Matignon (tel. 239-34-50). Barban, Francis Broquet, Charles, Emma, Alain Feraud, Humbert, Jutand, Menguy, Fritling, Segovia, Yakovskai.

2 Avenue Matignon (tel. 239-34-50). Barban, Francis Broquet, Charles, Emma, Alain Feraud, Humbert, Jutand, Menguy, Fritling, Segovia, Yakovskai.

18 Rue de Valenciennes (tel. 239-34-50). Barban, Francis Broquet, Charles, Emma, Alain Feraud, Humbert, Jutand, Menguy, Fritling, Segovia, Yakovskai.

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Man's best friends

Handwritten text in Arabic script.

Most Jews, Germans Regard Racism as Only a Bad Moment

By John M. Goshko

BERLIN (WP).—Even the most unforgetting people concede that a revival of the racist doctrines of the Nazi era is extremely unlikely in Germany—if only for the cynical reason that the country now has so few Jews that many younger Germans have never met one.

The change goes deeper than that, however. Beginning with the late Konrad Adenauer's campaign of restitution and reconciliation, successive Bonn governments have worked hard to insure West Germany's future immunity to racism. Although some Jews complain that too many got away, Bonn's prosecution of war criminals has been vigorous. So too has been its crackdown on neo-Nazi groups. Most important of all, the authorities have encouraged the schools and the media to give the younger generation an unparalyzing view of the enormity of the crimes committed against the Jews.

For a long time, this had tremendous effect on German youth. Anne Frank was enshrined as a national heroine, German stu-

dents trekked to Israel on vacation to work as kibbutz laborers. Bloods, obviously Aryan girls, moved the crosses from their neck chains and replaced it with the Star of David. And Israeli entertainers like Dalilah Lavi and Esther Ofarim became popular stars in West Germany.

TV Personality

Hans Rosenthal is among the Jews in Germany who have observed the change and who have been impressed by it. Mr. Rosenthal, 50, is one of Germany's most versatile television personalities. But his fame has not erased his memories of the time when he was a Jewish orphan boy in Nazi Berlin. His brother was murdered in a concentration camp. He himself survived by hiding for years in cellars and attics.

Of the difference between then and now, he says: "It's simply not the same country. I think I can see this better than most Jews because my contact with Germans is so much more extensive. The younger people, in particular, are remarkably free of racial or religious prejudice, probably more so than you're likely to find in most other countries."

"Among the older people, it's not exactly the same. I know I make many of them uncomfortable. But even among them, the dominant feeling about Jews is more one of shame and guilt than hostility. During my years in television, for example, I've received literally thousands of letters from viewers. Quite a few were not very flattering about my ability as a performer. But of them all, I can recall at most four or five that had an anti-Semitic tone."

But while overt anti-Semitism now seems isolated on the lunatic fringes of German life, there is something else that Mr. Rosenthal and leaders of the Jewish community regard as cause for serious concern. This is the changes that have taken place in recent years in German attitudes toward Israel.

Administration Erodes

In many circles, particularly among students and young intellectuals, the once universal admiration for all things Israeli has been eroded by the "new left revisionism" that became fashionable in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The leftists have accepted the Arab premise that Israel is an imperialist and racist state. They have elevated the Palestinian terrorists to hero status and the slogans and pamphlets of the extreme groups are filled with praise for hijacking and murder.

The leftists argue that they are



Anne Frank
... national heroine.

But while such trends are a source of anxiety to the Jewish community, there is doubt about whether they really represent a shift in the German public's attitudes toward Israel.

The shrillness of the new left has always scared more Germans than it has attracted and it now seems to be losing a lot of its appeal among youth. On the governmental level, the new Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, has not yet been in a position of having to confront the implications of further "normalization." However, he is identified with that faction of the Social Democratic party which has always supported Israel most strongly and the feeling is that he will resist pressure for any drastic cooling of relations with Israel.

There also are Jews, especially among the younger generation, who feel that the fears of the community elders are exaggerated and that a more detached German attitude toward Israel is not necessarily a sign of reawakening anti-Semitism.

"It was inevitable that Germans would someday start asking whether they have to treat Israel as a sacred cow," says Liliane Weisberg. "What makes that so shocking to the older generation of Jews is that the German attitude toward Israel is not necessarily a sign of reawakening anti-Semitism."

"It was inevitable that Germans would someday start asking whether they have to treat Israel as a sacred cow," says Liliane Weisberg. "What makes that so shocking to the older generation of Jews is that the German attitude toward Israel is not necessarily a sign of reawakening anti-Semitism."

Her attitude, she concedes, is indicative of a generation gap in the Jewish community that many think will eventually determine whether it can continue to survive within Germany. "People of my parents' generation judge everything and everyone by the standard of whether they're for or against Israel," she says. "For those of us who were born and grew up here after the war, it's not so simple—even for those of us who also are pro-Israel. We know about the persecutions only at second hand; Our frame of reference is colored by the environment in which we grew and, for us, being Jewish doesn't mean quite the same things that it means to our parents."

Typical History

Miss Weisberg, whose parents came from Poland to Frankfurt after the war, says her own history is typical of the often contradictory pulls to which Germany's young Jews are subject.

"I've been aware all my life that I'm Jewish," she notes, "but it was really the sort of subliminal awareness that you get from things like the East European Jewish dishes that my mother cooked at home. We weren't reli-

gious. There were no other Jews in our neighborhood and none at school, so I never really had to ask myself what being Jewish meant."

"When I came to Berlin to start at the University, I didn't know anyone and I began coming to the Jewish Community Center to meet other young people. Then suddenly they were asking me to hold offices and to take over youth groups. I was being thrust into the position of becoming an almost full-time Zionist youth leader. I decided that it wasn't what I wanted, and I sort of dropped out. Now I hardly ever come to the community center anymore."

"But then you find that there's another frontier you have to cross—whether you're willing to choose your friends from among non-Jews and go out with non-Jewish boys. For me, that wasn't so great a problem. But for most young Jews, it is. It goes against their education and the pressures from their families, who fear—and quite rightly too—that this leads only to intermarriage and assimilation."

"I think I'd probably prefer to marry a Jewish boy. But I'd never marry someone just because he's Jewish. And if I were in love with someone, I don't think I'd let the fact that he's not Jewish stop me from marrying him."

Will I remain in Germany? she concludes. "I just don't know. I don't feel that just because I'm Jewish there's no place for me here or that I can't feel at home here. But I also don't feel so German that I'd be afraid to change my country if marriage or work or some other reason took me elsewhere."

The questions that she raises are those that will determine whether the reborn Jewish community will survive or prove to be merely fleeting. So far, no one knows the answer. Some, like Mr. Rosenthal, are pessimistic. He says: "I think we are fated to disappear. The older ones will die and the young people will slowly assimilate or drift away. The history is too tragic and the guilt too great for it to be otherwise."

Perhaps Mr. Rosenthal is right. Still, the fact remains that almost 30,000 Jews now live in a country that only 30 years ago was the source of the greatest misfortune to befall the Jewish people. And who knows what might happen in another 30 years? As Heins Galinski, a Jewish leader in Berlin, says: "I'm not a prophet. I will only say that I believe there will always be a Jewish presence in Germany."

(This is the 2d of two articles; the first appeared yesterday.)



CUT-RATE CAR—Three months ago this Danish mechanic in Odense sold a station wagon to a customer but received only half the price agreed upon. Tired of waiting for the rest of his money he cut the car in half and said the man can now come and pick up whichever end that he wants, after he pays the parking fee.

Makarios Is Said Ready for Talks on Cyprus

By Henry Kamm

NICOSIA (NYT).—President Makarios has been described by a highly placed source as sobered and saddened by the Cyprus he found on his return from exile and convinced of the urgency of beginning negotiations for a political settlement between the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

The archbishop, whose negotiating posture toward Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots has been unbending for 14 years of national independence, was described by the source, who has conferred with him, as ready to meet the Turkish negotiators with a clear understanding of how greatly the situation has shifted in the Turkish favor since the Turkish invasion of last summer.

Archbishop Makarios has toured a number of the camps in which more than 100,000 Greeks, driven from their homes in the Turkish-occupied north have been living for nearly five months. He has become increasingly dejected over the absence of progress toward allowing them to go home.

On his trip to the camps around Larnaca, the President has had occasion to view the physical destruction of the war. He has inspected the charred ruins of his presidential palace, from which he escaped during the Greek coup against him in July that brought on the Turkish invasion.

He has met with relatives of

missing persons and members of separated families. Although his impassive face has shown little emotion on these occasions, the source reported that Archbishop Makarios has been deeply touched by the human and physical damage that the island and its people are suffering.

The President has met also with experts, who have briefed him on the state of economic life. Two-fifths of Cyprus is under Turkish occupation, much business activity has slowed to near standstill, enterprises are closing and tourism, a vital source of income, have vanished. About 20,000 Greek Cypriots are believed to have left the island.

A budgetary deficit of \$82.5 mil-

lion is expected next year. The government has been spending \$5.5 million a month to care for its war refugees.

"The archbishop has come to the realization that there are not many options left," the source said.

The archbishop's impressions of the new realities followed his meetings in Athens, just before coming here, with Premier Constantine Karamanlis of Greece and Glafkos Clerides, the acting President of Cyprus during the archbishop's exile and negotiator for the Greek-Cypriot community with Hauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader.

A source close to the discussions described them as an effort by Mr. Karamanlis and Mr. Clerides to impress upon Archbishop Makarios a need for scaling down his stance to correspond to the postwar power relationship on the island.

No details of Mr. Clerides' brief, which the source expected to be signed next week, have been made known.

Dahomey to Get Watchdog Units

LAGOS, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Presi-

dent Mathieu Kerekou of Dahomey has ordered the creation of "Defense of the Revolution Committees" in all places of employment to "protect the revolution from sabotage" in that West African country.

The committees, to be formed tomorrow, are to seek out all "acts of sabotage of the revolution" and to denounce them. No other details were given in the dispatches.

U.S., Romania Sign First Pacts On Cooperation

BUCHAREST, Dec. 16 (AP).—The United States and Romania have announced that they have signed accords for cooperation and exchanges in culture, education, science and technology—the first agreements of any kind between the two governments.

The five-year cooperation agreement is intended to help develop collaboration between universities, research institutes, libraries, museums and other cultural and scientific activities of Romania and the United States.

Under a two-year program, the two countries will exchange researchers, teachers, artists and journalists—"several hundred people" a year in all.

Also agreed upon was the organization of round-table sessions, symposia, exhibitions, field shows and book exchanges.

The documents, which take effect Jan. 1, were signed by U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes Jr. and Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Gliga.

Iberia Cuts Flights

MADRID, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Spain's national airline Iberia has announced that it is halting 152 regular weekly international and domestic flights to save fuel.

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U.S. Gold Rush in 1974

Somewhere in the dim past, someone discovered gold. And for some reason lost in the mists that surround mankind's early history, gold became the most valuable thing on earth. Ever since, gold has stimulated and haunted the human race. The desire to possess it has moved men to commit crimes, make war and explore new worlds. Most systems of money have been tied, in one way or another, to gold as the standard of value, and attempts to alter that standard have led, in the United States alone, to political campaigns (remember William Jennings Bryan and the "Cross of Gold") and to constitutional confrontations. Gold is back in the news now, haunting the United States, because the government is moving again in an effort to try and break the hold this metal has had on the hearts of mankind throughout history.

Stripped of economic jargon, what the government is trying to accomplish is to convince people that gold should be treated as a commodity, like silver or diamonds, or, if you prefer, like oil or cotton. That is the real meaning of the decisions to let the open market determine the price of gold and to sell part of the government's gold hoard at that market price. This is a difficult undertaking, simply because to succeed it must change the conception that many people have of gold. But it is an undertaking that is essential to the economic welfare of this nation and of the world. In some ways, what the government is trying to do is like trying to hold back the tides. People know that gold is valuable; that idea is well-entrenched in our traditions and, even, in our language. Its value is not related to its usefulness, as is the value of silver and copper, but to the enchantment people have with it as something to possess. If you accept the view of those who believe gold is the only true standard of value, possessing it—even hoarding it—is the way to protect yourself against inflation and depression; treating it as a commodity is unthinkable. A country that deserts gold, this line of argument runs, will soon collapse economically and only those who have their assets in gold will be financially secure.

The depth to which this view of gold permeates the United States is suggested by the

surge of interest in recent months in gold coins and by the widespread solicitations now under way by those who want to sell gold bullion when its ownership becomes legal for Americans on Dec. 31. The gold fever is so rampant that the government has believed it necessary to put out warnings about the problems of buying and storing it. Indeed, full-page newspaper ads about the sale of gold have become commonplace in the last month and new corporations are being formed for the sole purpose of buying and hoarding gold for their shareholders. Some people are going to make a lot of money out of all this agitation and, unless the gold market acts differently than any other market in history, some people are going to lose a lot. Both the believers and the hustlers in gold are betting that the government's attempt to shake the world's faith in gold will be unsuccessful, at least in the short run. For it is clear that if the government's policy works, the price of gold will drop sharply at some point and the last purchasers of it before that drop will be the biggest losers.

We are not about to predict what will happen to the price of gold, either in the short run or over the long haul. But we do believe that the government has embarked upon the only intelligent course. It has been 40 years since President Roosevelt took the United States part way off the gold standard, and it is going to take a good many more years to break the final links between money and gold. But the links ought to be broken because they distort the economic system and are, in addition, both illogical and unreal. The real value of the dollar today is more closely connected with the price of oil than with the price of gold and the Arabs, for that matter, could buy all the gold in Fort Knox at its present price with the surplus currency they will accumulate between now and the end of next summer—if it were for sale. The present gold fever is likely to produce some second thoughts about the policy the government is following, but we hope the President and Treasury Secretary Simon will hold firm. What they are doing is going to have to be done sometime, and this is as good a time as any.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Changing the Old Guard

Until quite recently both the House and Senate were oligarchies run by senior Democrats, mostly Southerners, who controlled the key committees. In those days freshmen just had to wait their turns. But times have changed. In the House, the change has been dramatized this year by the election of 75 new Democrats, the downfall of Rep. Wilbur Mills and the assertion of power by the Democratic caucus. And so the Democratic party Steering Committee has just named two freshmen to coveted seats on the House Ways and Means Committee, and three other newcomers have been given Appropriations Committee spots.

Those assignments, somewhat stunning in themselves, are just part of the story. The Ways and Means Committee will be transformed from a relatively cautious band of 25, dominated by chairman Mills, to a more activist group of 37 chaired but not necessarily controlled by Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore. The Rules Committee will have its first black member, Rep. Andrew Young, D-Ga. The Agriculture Committee will have a number of new members including several urban representatives sensitive to consumers' concerns. There may also be other changes at the top. Agriculture chairman W.R. Poage, Banking chairman Wright Patman and others are likely to run into serious opposition at the party caucus next month. But even if such chairmen do retain their posts, they will owe their authority to the decision of the caucus rather than to the automatic claim of seniority. That makes a big difference.

All told, the House is moving with increasing speed toward management by the majority party. Representatives from marginal and suburban districts are likely to play large roles, and more attention will probably be paid to the interests of consumers and environmentalists among others. This should mean much easier sledding for legislation

dealing with tax reform, health insurance and land use. It is too soon to tell, however, since taken together, the Democrats' huge majority (292 to 143) in the incoming House and its more diffuse leadership will put a premium on coalition-building and brokering.

Generally, the Senate—which used to be the more dynamic body—is likely to amble along much as before without very firm leadership. The worst news from the Senate is that the Democratic Steering Committee is seriously considering a backward step, the appointment of Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., to fill the Judiciary Committee vacancy created by the retirement of Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C. This would perpetuate control of that key panel by chairman James Eastland, D-Miss., Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., Sen. Roman Hruska, R-Nebr., and their like-minded colleagues—at a time when a more enlightened appointment could finally shift the balance the other way. In his four years of Senate service, Sen. Allen has become noteworthy for his readiness to use every available parliamentary tool, including filibusters, to fight consumer protection bills, tax reform, desegregation efforts and other measures which the majority of Senate Democrats support. Nor is Sen. Allen, as a conservative, in the same class with Sen. Ervin, who has been a champion of civil liberties—if not civil rights, as the term is employed with respect to racial discrimination—and a foe of executive abuses of power. Those are issues which the Judiciary Committee should be concentrating on—and the panel already has enough members who fight and filibuster every step. If the Senate leadership should decide to accommodate Sen. Allen in this way, it will be another sign that real leadership and responsiveness to changing national moods are less present now in the Senate than in the House.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Arab-African Links

In spite of being an Arab country, Sudan has been hard hit by the costs of importing oil. An inefficient transport system in Africa's largest state has added to [President] Numeiri's economic problems. Political opposition to the government has been strengthened. Sudan's internal problems should be of concern outside. African nations have been disappointed by the oil-rich states. They feel that Arab aid has been inadequate and want concessionary oil rates. Sudan's experience in straddling the Arab-African divide makes it uniquely placed to provide the same service on a Pan-African scale. Numeiri's position is important as a guarantor to the south that the Addis Ababa agreement will go through and to the north of Sudan's unity. But he needs economic stability. Relations between the Arabs and Africans would suffer if Numeiri were to fall at home.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

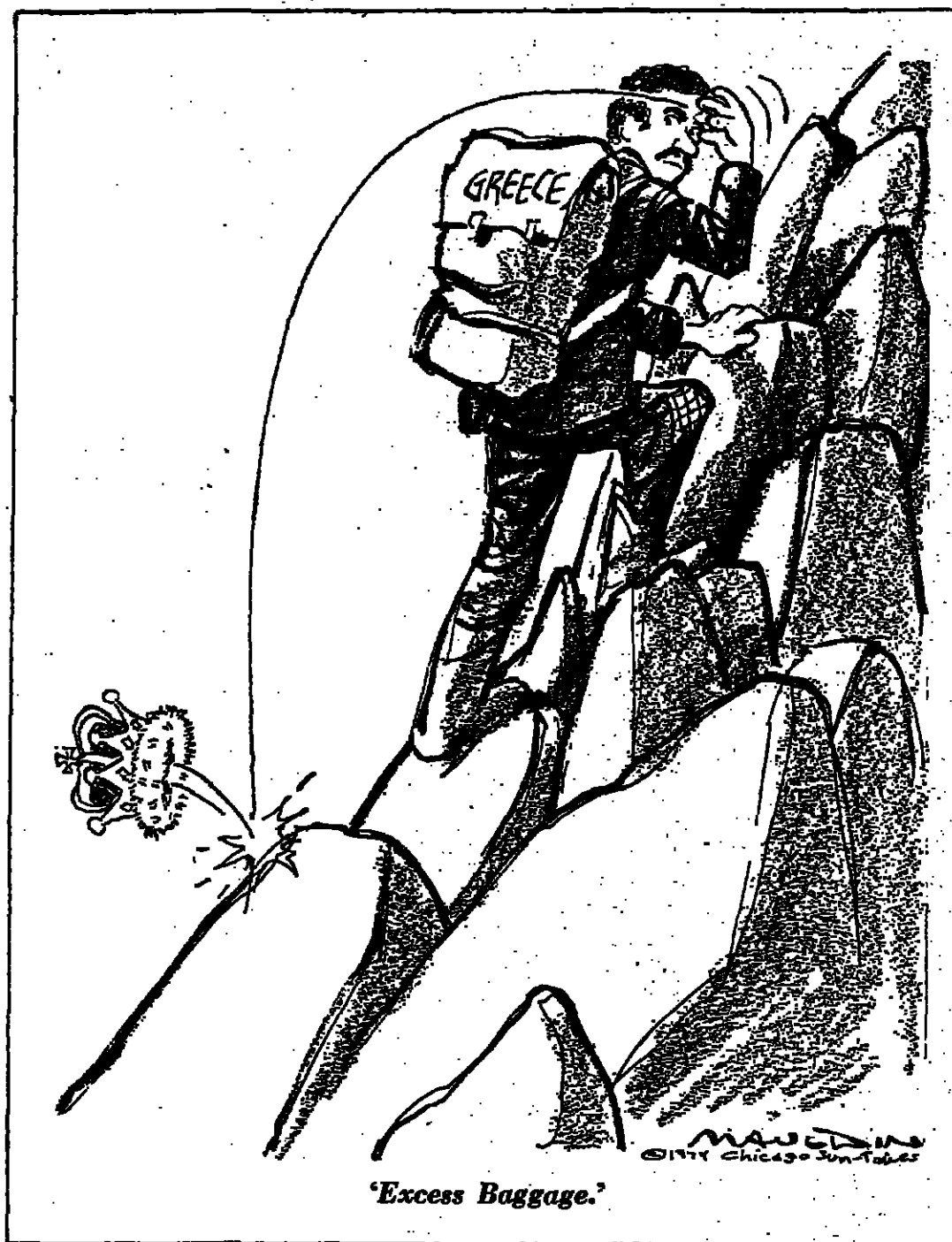
December 17, 1899

LONDON—Is automobilism really progressing in England? It would seem from recent reports that England is beginning at last to recognize the advantages of the automobile over the horse for road traveling in particular and transportation in general; but the progress, while very real, is still slower than the progress and the adaptation of other countries such as the United States, France and Germany, etc.

Fifty Years Ago

December 17, 1924

PARIS—The name Trotsky has become the great question mark in Russia. What will Trotsky do, having been banished from Moscow and driven from the councils of the Bolsheviks, though still admired and obeyed by the Red Army as its preferred leader? As a Jew his position is difficult. Can he bring order, as the dying Lenin hoped for, or will he be just another enigma in the mysterious affairs of that troubled land?



How Really to Curb the Arms Race

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—It is the common assumption of a lot of serious, well-meaning observers of the arms race that if you got people to understand what it really costs and what it robs from social purposes, then they would demand that military spending be curbed.

This is the premise of a New York-based group called the Institute for World Order, which has just published a detailed survey reporting that "neither the spirit of détente nor increasing evidence of a burgeoning economic-social crisis succeeded in slowing the arms race in 1973. In a period relatively free of major wars, the nations of the world spent upward of \$240 billion a year on defense."

The report, "World Military and Social Expenditures 1974" (WMSSE Publications, Box 1003, Leesburg, Va. 22075; \$2), goes on to cite one set of statistics after another documenting the unhappy conclusion that "the expenditure of public funds in the world today shows a preoccupation with national military power which dominates all other concerns of government."

What's New?

So what's new? Is there anybody left who will react to such statistics with anything other than a shrug, at most a wince, perhaps a yawn?

The fact is that in most countries of the world, the defense budget is not regarded as a "waste" or as a competitor for dollars that would otherwise go to health and schools but as a necessary and legitimate place to spend public funds and as a purpose of greater value than health and schools. The Institute of World Order contrasts "military power" with "the needs of society," but most people appear to believe that military power is itself a need of society, maybe even the principal one.

Some citizens here or there may deplore this state of affairs and regard it as a perversion of "values," but we have the record of many years, in many countries, of various social systems, at differing levels of development and need, to demonstrate the premium which people put on spending in the name of defense.

The reason presumably is that defense spending answers not only to "national" needs to protect oneself but to deeper "irrational" desires, political and psychic, to appear powerful and to project power. Against these profound drives, the impulse to provide normal social services "merely" because the population may be wanting or miserable turns out to be relatively weak. We learn this abstractly as college freshmen but tend to fail to translate it into specific understanding as we "mature."

Race Against Power

This in turn may help explain why thoughtful outsiders like the Institute for World Order, or high-minded politicians like George McGovern, do not get the public reception that their purposes might otherwise deserve. Outrage at the imbalance of a given nation's budgetary priorities is a relatively refined and narrowly based emotion, a weak horse to run a race against Power.

This is not to say that persuasion and political organization should be abandoned as means to redress "excessive" spending on the military, but that they must be supplemented.

First, political disputes must be softened. Countries fearing, say, for their borders, resources, security or even survival have an unmanageable incentive to arm. The pressure on great powers to supply client states only increases when the clients' disputes fester. In the continuing chicken-or-egg debates about whether the political issue or the arms race comes first, the answer generally is: the political issue.

Classic Contrast

Second, politicians with "strong" images may be best able to reduce the foreign-connected anxieties of their publics and thereby to lower defense spending. The classic recent contrast lies between Eisenhower, a former general who fought no wars and cut military spending, and John Kennedy, an uncertain politician who in his foreign policy and defense budget often seemed compelled to

show that he was not a pushover. McGovern won the doves, Nixon won the election.

Third, hard economic times are a powerful depressant on arms spending. There are exceptions, but the common experience is that it takes the shock or shock of economic disaster to loosen the grip that security and power-anxieties otherwise maintain on the public's wallet. This has its irony, but it has its impact, too.

In sum, the reduction of arms spending is perceived by most people not so much as a crying need but as an option to be weighed carefully. The burden is greater to justify the cut than to justify the expenditure. To make cuts, the process will have to be slow—no surprises, no gimmicks, no rabbits in the hat. Old-fashioned diplomacy, "cold" politics and a very mixed blessing—hard times offer the most feasible ways.

Boston and Moral Bankruptcy

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—When the uproar over school busing began in Boston this fall, some thoughtful persons said that there was more to the white opposition than the old racist hatred of blacks. This time, it was said, the interest in integration conflicted with another public interest—preservation of a real urban community, South Boston, whose largely Irish population had deep roots there and felt its identity threatened.

There was a good deal in that argument. The desegregation plan was also criticized as narrow and unfair. Why did it concentrate on two relatively poor areas, white South Boston and black Roxbury, ignoring most of the city? Critics indeed said that it should have taken in the affluent suburbs ringing Boston, a city that is confined to an unusually small geographic area.

There was a good deal in that argument, too. The most telling criticism came from Robert Coles, psychiatrist and student of the deprivation suffered by millions of Americans, white and black, urban and rural. He said Boston's busing was "a scandal" because it was imposed on working class people exclusively. "... people in the suburbs should share it."

Dr. Coles said whites in such areas as South Boston were understandably "frightened" ... these

people sense that they have no control over the destiny of their lives. ... The ultimate reality is the reality of class ... having and not having—social and economic vulnerability versus social and economic power—that's where the real issue is. That's the real struggle going on. And to talk about it only in terms of racism is to miss the point."

There was a good deal in that argument. On the other side there was the inescapable fact of rank discrimination against black children in the Boston schools. The federal court order was based on overwhelming evidence, much of it from the mouths of the school authorities themselves, that for years they had deliberately segregated their system.

Human Rights

And so, some people concerned about human rights found themselves troubled. Blacks were undoubtedly the victims of unlawful segregation. But was the remedy better than the disease? Was the busing plan fair in class terms? Should it be imposed on a troubled group who had reasons other than race for their fears? The issues were complicated, the solution dubious. Or so it seemed to me.

But now the time has come to recognize an uncomplicated truth. Whatever the larger issues, Boston today faces something more simple. It faces racist violence. There are emotions running loose in this town like those that set the Nazis to gassing Jews and the Ku Klux Klan to lynching Negroes. And there are people fanning the emotions, directing them, using them. Boston is threatened by the mob.

Seventeen years ago whites in Little Rock, Ark., shouted "Niggers, keep away from our school, go back to the jungle." Such scenes, relayed on television, turned Northern opinion against the effort by Southern politicians to obstruct school desegregation. Prof. Alexander M. Hiekel of Yale wrote that Little Rock moved racism, for Northerners, from abstraction to reality. "The moral bankruptcy, the shame of the thing, was evident."

Today in South Boston crowds are shouting "Niggers" and "Animals" and worse. The police have evidence of manipulation to pro-

Peter Lennon

From London:

The comics magazines in their Christmas editions continue to be frozen in a posture adopted 35 years ago...

LONDON—As London's display lights are compulsorily dimmed; cars slowed down, and the pound melts away as inevitably as the snows of yesterday, there still remains one place where the British can enjoy the festive energy and Dickensian abundance of Christmas past. It's in the comics magazines, such as "The Dandy," "Beano," "Whizzer-and-Chips," "Whooper" and "Sparky." Headlines top-heavy with snow and stables center around feasting or Santa Claus outwitting cunning German fighter-pilots. The British comics magazines in their Christmas editions continue to be frozen in a posture adopted 35 years ago and even before.

Here the cheeky still triumph over the pish and they still go on defeating the Boche. A meal in a swanky restaurant is still the great reward for pluck and resourcefulness. Many settle for a noth (a nibble) in a food basket. These are the relics of the preoccupations of a wartime, rationed Britain.

Teachers still cane boys on the rump in the comics. It's a teacher tried that nowadays in one of London's ragged comprehensive schools he would be "wasted."

Anachronistic

The chief characteristic is stubbornly anachronistic. The drawings don't admit that there are any high-rise buildings in Britain. A battle between boys in a building site would still be concerned with two-story semidetached houses.

Sartorially, fashion has not touched the top-hatted Aristocrat, Lord Snooty or his gang of juvenile delinquents since I first goggled at them in the late 1930s. The schoolboy heroes still go around in short pants and lace-up boots.

There have been some changes, however. "Puss Pot," the shrewd man's daughter, has been transferred from "The Dandy" to "Sparky" and sports a different, more spiky, hair-style. (She obviously was famed out to a younger artist—say, a man in his early 70s). New characters like Invisible Dick have appeared. (You will fail to understand the British comics if you imagine that these names might have double meanings.)

The comics still celebrate the qualities which made colonial Britain great: masculinity, snobbery, anti-intellectualism, xenophobia and male chauvinism. The British comic bears little relation to its sophisticated American cousin. British comics don't read like a series of parables. They don't forage in the world of sex and violence. If they have futuristic creatures they are usually of the mechan-

ical kind, like Klanky the Iron Man, who helps decent chaps like Bernie Ruggins to capture conventional thieves. None of those sexy girls in split skirts trying to stifle a scream as they back away from a purposeful monster who looks like a regurgitated Thanksgiving dinner.

The violence is curiously bloodless, and the villains either school bullies, bad-tempered farmers or schoolmasters. There is a lot of backbiting of snobs and sucking of dicks. But when a villain goes Aaagh! Gah!, he is not gasping in a stupor at his guts leaking out through his fingers but nursing a black eye or a tweaked nose.

Their creepy stories such as the Duke's Spook, Frankie Stein and Screamin' Inn are calculated to make readers titter at bad puns rather than chill their uniformed spines.

But it would be interesting to see what a Freudian psychiatrist would make of stories in which the chief protagonist is a wandering hand, a floating eye or a spider. It is certain that if he ever got the stiff-upper-lipped anonymous author onto his couch he would never get him to talk. The comics also indulge in an unclassifiable form of surrealism. Take the case of Desperate Dan the lantern-jawed cowboy (not a spot of whose unshaven chin has altered in 35 years) who apparently lives in a suburban British cowboy town. That is the men wear cowboy hats. But the postman is British, posting parcels into very British mail boxes, and they live in British suburban streets. This is inexplicable because it has never been explained—nor is it likely to be.

But the most striking feature of these comics is the role played by the female sex. There are plenty of heroines with their own strip, but all epitomize those qualities which any five-year-old boy or 90-year-old bachelor will tell you are characteristic of the opposite, the very far opposite, sex.

They are pests like Puss Pot; insatiably curious like Keyhole Kate; eternally complaining like Moana Lisa; troublemakers like Minnie the Minx; or bunglers like Miss Muffit.

There is nothing in their demeanor or in their relationship with the world which would make them the kind of thing you get in Peanuts, where the little girls are already embryonic Thurber wives and the sex war is in full swing. The British boy has no use for girls, nor has the comic author, apparently enjoying his second childhood—supposing he ever got over his first childhood.

Puss and Boots

Sometimes characters will come along who relate to something later than the 1940s or 1950s. Puss and Boots, the battling cat and dog rivals, are an example. They have all the spit and zap and verbal fireworks of a Tom and Jerry cartoon. They battle so ferociously that occasionally the editor has to draw a blind down over one of the frames and inform readers that he does not feel he can be responsible for allowing them to witness such painful behavior.

A typical encounter between them was when Boots, disguised as a traffic cop, rode up alongside Puss and gave him a ticket for having "galloping sock rot out of season." Puss offers to pour custard into his walls (Wellington boots). Boots then roars, "Stand by for my super-duper, wound-up, left-handed tooth and tinsel tangle." And they start bashing away.

But this is a shade too sophisticated for the British. Their laughs must be a little nostalgic, so they prefer to turn to Baron von Ralch-Pudding the Bungling Flying Hun from World War Two.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



Anatole Litvak

Obituaries

Anatole Litvak, U.S., European Film Director

PARIS, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Anatole Litvak, 72, a former Leningrad stagehand who became a leading Hollywood film director in a career spanning six decades, died here last night.

He was born in Kiev in 1902 and started work at 14 in an avant-garde theater in Leningrad.

"I would undoubtedly have stayed if the little theater had not been nationalized and turned into a vast auditorium which didn't suit an experimental theater," he once said. "It was then I chose the cinema. My first film, 'Tatiana,' was about kids."

He then went to work in England and Germany. In France in

1936, he made "Mayerling," the film which launched him on a Hollywood career.

The Mecca

"Hollywood in those years," he said, "was the Mecca. I used to make two or three films a year."

Mr. Litvak was married to actress Miriam Hopkins from 1937 until 1953 and in 1955 was married to Sophie Steiner, of France, who survives him.

During World War II, Mr. Litvak, who had taken out U.S. citizenship, joined an Army film-making unit and by 1945 had been promoted to colonel after the Normandy landing.

In 1948 came two of his greatest successes—"Smashup!" and "Sorry Wrong Number," a thriller starring Barbara Stanwyck.

In 1956 he returned to the subject of his homeland to direct Ingrid Bergman in "Anastasia."

Mr. Litvak, who after World War II adopted Paris as his permanent home, made his last film in 1970—"The Lady in the Car," with Samantha Eggar.

Harry Hershfield

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Harry Hershfield, 64, the humorist and raconteur, died last night at a hospital here.

After many careers—as a cartoonist, townmaster and columnist—Mr. Hershfield summarized his viewpoint in the title of one of his books, "Laugh Louder, Live Longer."

"I am an optimistic fatalist," he said once. "Most things turn out to be bunk, but are always highly interesting. So worries are not worth worrying about."

Mr. Hershfield's career began rather casually in Chicago, where, after completing his school, he went to work for the Chicago Daily News at \$3.50 a week to draw pictures of news events.

When he graduated to being a cartoonist, he presided at a farewell dinner for another newspaper artist. From that point on he had a widening audience to go with his developing repertory of jokes.

Able the Agent

As a cartoonist, Mr. Hershfield originated comic strips with such characters as Homeless Hector and Desperate Desmond and, after moving to New York, originated a strip called Able the Agent, which drew on his background as the son of Jewish immigrants in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was born.

As a townmaster Mr. Hershfield slapped sharply at a host of targets. Speaking of a certain kind of politician who brags of being a self-made man, he said, "That certainly relieves God of a terrible responsibility."

He and George Jessel were perhaps the most sought-after mas-

ters of ceremonies in the country.

In the 1940s, Mr. Hershfield told his stories weekly on the popular radio show "Can You Top This?"

He also wrote many articles for magazines, had a weekly humor column for the New York Daily Mirror and was the author of several books.

Dr. Kurt Hahn

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Dr. Kurt Hahn, 89, the noted pedagogist who founded the Salem Castle School in Germany and the Gordonstoun School in Scotland, died yesterday at his home in Hermannsburg, West Germany.

Expelled from Germany by the Nazis in 1933, Dr. Hahn had to abandon the school he had organized in 1920 in the Lake Constance castle of Prince Max von Baden, the last imperial chancellor.

But on the bleak, rugged Moray-shire coast of northeast Scotland later in 1933, he established what was to become one of the most unconventional private schools of Europe, a place where the children of royalty and the rich would mingle with the children of middle and lower classes in an atmosphere of frugality and a regimen of self-discipline.

The Gordonstoun School's pupils have included three members of the British royal family—Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh; Prince Charles, heir to the throne of England, and Charles's brother, Prince Andrew, who is still a pupil there.

Dr. Hahn served as headmaster until his retirement in 1953 and later helped to set up more than 10 other schools in Europe modeled after Gordonstoun.

Sir Morris Finer

LONDON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Sir Morris Finer, 57, a High Court judge and chairman of the Royal Commission on the Press, died in London University Hospital Saturday night.

An expert on company law and industrial affairs, Sir Morris was appointed to head a high-level study of the British press by Prime Minister Harold Wilson in June.

Matthew J. Danaher

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP).—Matthew J. Danaher, 47, longtime political protégé of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, was found dead yesterday afternoon from what authorities said were natural causes in his ninth-floor suite in a Chicago hotel.

A former clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, he was scheduled to stand trial shortly in an alleged \$400,000 kickback scheme.

Noted Agronomist Foresees Billions of Hunger Deaths

SANTIAGO, Dec. 16 (AP).—The agronomist Norman Borlaug, winner of the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize, says that millions will die of hunger during the coming months and that the recent World Conference in Rome did little to prevent their starvation.

It was nonsense and you can see me," Dr. Borlaug said in an interview. "Nothing tangible is done. It was just talk. I went three days before the meeting to help draw up general suggestions and there were a few of us with dirt under our fingernails. I left because the conference began because I knew what was going to happen."

The food conference, attended by representatives of 123 nations, led Nov. 17 after drafting a 3-term campaign against hunger and creating a new agency, World Food Council.

Dr. Borlaug, whose work in cloning new strains of high-yield wheat won him the Nobel prize and fame as the father of the "green revolution," said millions would die in the next 10 to 15 months in such areas as India and Bangladesh.

Greece President Signs in Greece

ATHENS, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Gen. Konstantinos Karamanlis, who was installed by the military junta, has finally resigned as president of Greece but will continue in the office until the parliament elects a new president next week. He announced the resignation by publishing a Dec. 11 letter from Gen. Karamanlis to Premier Constantine Karamanlis.

A new angle on Martini

Some Martini drinkers believe the only right way to drink the right one is on the rocks.

Others allow that a twist of lemon adds a pleasing tartness.

But those with a taste for adventure know there are many ways to enjoy Martini.

Martini and soda, Martini and tonic, Martini and gin—whatever you choose to put with it, Martini's light, bright taste still comes shining through.

So never be afraid to experiment with Martini. It's the right one to have—any way.

The right one

MARTINI

Only the best quality wines and herbs go into the world's most beautiful drink.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Ministry of Finance and National Economy
General Housing Department, Riyadh

Notice for pre-qualification of contractors for the construction of no less than 100,000 Houses and Apartments

in different places of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Applications are invited by the General Housing Department, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Riyadh for prequalification, from large reputed and International Contracting Firms, who are capable and wish to compete for the construction of no less than 100,000 houses and apartments, within a construction period of three years, in different parts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by industrialized/mechanical methods of construction (prefabricated or semi-prefabricated in cement concrete/reinforced only). The object is to expedite the construction at economical costs.

The Housing Project, in addition to construction of houses and apartments, may include construction of Public Buildings.

The Contractor may be required to submit his own designs, if he has any, provided that such designs suit the requirements of the Kingdom and, at the same time, save cost and time to the Government. Only such Firms or Contractors should apply, who own or have acquired the right, to directly operate such equipment for industrialized or mechanized construction with a minimum experience of 10 years in executing huge housing projects in the International field and have successfully used their system for not less than five years.

In addition to any relevant data that they may wish to submit, which can help evaluate the contractors' ability to handle such Projects, the following information may be supplied:

- 1) Full name of Company/Firm and address with its Head office where correspondence is to be directed.
- 2) Record of Company's experience on similar Projects undertaken by the Firm during the last 10 years indicating its location, scope of work, approximate cost of work, time taken for its completion and also the name of the owner.
- 3) Particulars of the system for industrialized/mechanized constructions with the details of equipment for the operation of such system.
- 4) Results of quality tests, technical approvals, or controls by official national or international bodies.
- 5) Examples of prototypes with detailed description and rough estimates of production costs, work completion conditions, and period of construction for completion.
- 6) Name of Company's Directors, Partners or Associates with qualifications and experience of top Engineers.
- 7) Particulars of the Principal Design Team of Architects

and Engineers with qualifications and experience.

- 8) Details of work in hand, if any, indicating name of its owner, approximate cost, scope of work and expected time involved in its completion.
- 9) Certified copy of last year's balance sheet.
- 10) Details in respect of litigation or arbitration cases, if any, and its result thereof.
- 11) Statement of financial standing with necessary bank certificates.

The applications with the above mentioned details duly supported by documents should be furnished in duplicate in a sealed cover, within one month from the date of this notice, to:

The Ministry of Finance and National Economy,
General Housing Department,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh
Telex No: 20021/Finance/S.J.

All establishments, who do not fulfil the above mentioned requirements are requested not to apply, otherwise any application not in conformity with the above requirements will be ignored.

Saudi Arabia

If You Keep Dancing, You Stay Young

By Jeffrey Robinson

CANNES (UPI)—The only ballerina turned ballet teacher I had ever met was a craggy, old, gray-haired woman in black leotards who screamed and yelled and carried a riding crop.

Watching Rosella Hightower with her class shattered that image.

At 51, with 35 years of professional dancing behind her, she

is loving and strict and tender and demanding. Her students applaud her after every lesson.

"Teaching for me is quite the opposite of working as a dancer," she said. "Since 1962 she has run the Centre de Danse International here. Performing recharges me. Working towards a performance, dieting, getting mentally set, it's something that creates a great surge of energy. But teaching takes everything out of me. You

must give all the time to your students because they're sensitive to that. You have to give if you want them to pick it up."

She has about 100 students, from Europe and America. "Most of them are between 17 and 27, and all of them have proven themselves to have both talent and desire to dance. Dancing is very much an ego trip, but it also requires a huge sacrifice and an unending amount of discipline. What I try very hard to do is help them develop the gifts and the drives they'll need to become top quality professional dancers."

Becoming a top professional dancer is something she claims

doesn't just happen. "Dance can be learned and intellectualized and almost anyone can physically learn how to maneuver his body to accomplish the steps. The difference is that with artists, each of their movements shows sensibility. That has to come from within, and with time, and by constant practice, and with the proper encouragement, and with the proper guidance."

As an 11-year-old in Kansas City, Rosella Hightower played catcher on a neighborhood softball team, and also won a lot of Charleston contests. "How that evolved into formal ballet, I don't know. But when I was 14 I went to see a performance of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and I was so awestruck that I promised myself right then and there that someday I'd dance with them. Every day for the next five years I ate and slept and lived that dream."

Five years later, Leonid Massine, director of the Ballet Russe, eventually consented to watch her dance because she had followed him 500 miles to St. Louis to beg for an audition. After she danced he said, "Meet me in Monte Carlo."

"I went home to my mother and she thought I was crazy because 19-year-old girls just didn't go running off to wherever Monte Carlo was. But we scraped together the money and I went and danced my heart out, and two months later when Massine had selected the entire company, I didn't make it. There I was, stranded in Europe with my dream slightly shattered."

Not to give up, she decided to stick around and prove herself to Massine. She took classes and studied. Just before the Ballet Russe season opened, one of the regular dancers had to drop out. Rosella Hightower was invited to take her place.

"I was very fortunate because this was my first professional company and here I was starting with the best. Massine set the highest standards and demanded a lot. It was a rich formation. We worked with all the great artists of the day and I was able to learn in the old traditional manner, and then to develop my own style from there."

She returned to the United States at the outbreak of World War II to dance with the Ballet Theatre. In 1947 when Alicia Markova fell ill, Miss Hightower stepped in, on five hours' notice, to dance "Giselle," a role which she had never studied, with the Original Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera. John Martin, then dance critic for The New York Times, said that on opening night Miss Hightower "made it clear that she was a figure to be reckoned with."

The Marquis de Cuevas evidently thought so too, for he asked her to join his Monte-Carlo based company.

During the years that followed as Martin put it in 1956, "she built an adoring public for herself (mainly in Europe)."

"During those years I began to realize that it was necessary to offer young dancers a number of opportunities that weren't available when I began. I felt I wanted to create a school that would combine four main activities: a teaching center for young dancers, a cultural center for all dance specialists, an informa-

tion center for people interested in dance, and a recruiting center for theater managers and ballet directors."

She believes that in Europe young people interested in such fields as dance have a more practical beginning. "When European kids don't do well in school their parents tend to seek out other areas of interest. In the States kids are usually told to do more homework. Futures are decided earlier in Europe because professional training is offered at earlier ages. Then too, there's more encouragement in Europe. There are government programs to help regional and municipal dance companies. In the States there's no national help and after the first year, after everyone in the new company has decided they can't any longer work for nothing, the company folds and who knows how many careers simply fade away."

Rosella Hightower's husband is portrait painter Jean Rohrer. He had been with the Marquis de Cuevas company, designing sets and costumes. These days he is active in the center. Their 19-year-old daughter, Monet, now dances professionally with a company in Brussels.

"Both my family life and my professional life have revolved around dance. Maybe that's why it's especially exciting for me to work with my daughter now, because I know so well what she's going through. But don't let me sound like it gets easier as you get older. I've been performing professionally since 1939 and each year I get more and more nervous before a performance. I have myself to beat."

"There's no standing still in dance. You do the better or worse each time, and to do it better is more difficult each time. These days I spend most of my time teaching or directing, although I still dance occasionally. I have to recharge those batteries. I can't go without dancing. It's been too much a part of me. In any case, I keep telling myself that if you keep dancing you stay young. If you stop you get rheumatism."

Rosella Hightower.

Jeffrey Robinson.

FASHION

French Sociologist Talks About a Poll

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 16 (UPI)—According to a SOFRES public opinion survey, 97 per cent of Frenchwomen do not follow fashion trends; 55 per cent select a new dress because it is suitable to their style; 65 per cent feel they have to change to go to dinner at their husband's boss's house, but they don't feel they have to dress up; 67 per cent prefer classic fashion to retro, nonconformist, romantic or sporty; 50 per cent like the little Chanel suit; 52 per cent admit that young women can go around in that shirt, jeans and boots while admitting that they, themselves, wouldn't wear such clothes.

Those and other questions were put to a cross section of Frenchwomen aged 18 to 50. The results, published last week in *File magazine*, were commented on by sociologist Gérard Schwartzberg, who just came out with a book, "Sociologie Polémique."

Active Segment

Mr. Schwartzberg thinks that it is very significant that 97 per cent of women do not follow trends. Those who are 18 to 24, work and live in big cities. The future of fashion, then, apparently lies in the hands of the most active segment of the female population.

The old-fashioned notion that fashion meant haute couture and high society is dead, the sociologist said. Fashion used to be long to a leisure class, and to idle women, but all that has changed.

One question asked: "When you choose a new dress, do you do it mostly to please your husband?" Only 11 per cent answered yes; 8 per cent said that they bought to follow the latest trends. Twenty-six per cent said they wanted practical and economical clothes. On the whole, Schwartzberg said, the primary desire was to please. Economic factors came far behind and so did husbands.

The most interesting side of that question, according to the sociologist, is that women now refuse fashion dictates and opt for something that suits them. The fact that only 11 per cent think about pleasing their husband means that women are more independent.

Rigid Side

That women don't dress up to go to their husband's boss's house means that they resent the rigid side of fashion. "Look at Lauren Bacall," Mr. Schwartzberg said, "who is one of the world's best-known models. She lives in jeans and is totally relaxed." Other women tend to feel the same way today and refuse to be their husband's showpieces. They also feel that it is demodé to dress up and that goes for the higher segments of French society.

The success of the Chanel suit is interpreted as a reaction

against dramatic changes in fashion. But while older women added with the Chanel suit, the younger ones went for sporty clothes, which underlines a trend, a taste for functional, practical clothes well adapted to everyday life.

It is also interesting to note that younger women prefer to make clothes while older ones turn to ready-made.

As for retro-fashion (the nostalgia for the '30s, the '40s or the '50s), that is out too. Women are now ready for more contemporary clothes.

Fashion is also in a free-for-all state and freedom is a fact. Mr. Schwartzberg notes that fashion is a symbol of freedom.

According to Mr. Schwartzberg, fashion is a means of expression, a language. With her mini-skirt, Mary Quant celebrated freedom. Fashion is also communication. One dresses not only for oneself but also to tell the world who one is.

Mr. Schwartzberg says the fashion is also a form of art, which, with architecture and posters, is art in the streets. To the question, would you wear a government-styled uniform, 44 per cent answered, "No, all women would like alike," and 45 per cent said they would personalize it, which means, Mr. Schwartzberg said, that women are not about to give up on fashion.

Erasmus Prizes Are Awarded to Briton, Dutchman

THE HAGUE, Dec. 16 (Reuters)—The Erasmus Prize has been awarded to Sir Kenneth Robinson, British art historian, and Dr. William Sandberg, former director of Amsterdam's Municipal Museum, the Erasmus Foundation announced today.

The awards, worth 100,000 guilder (about \$36,800) each, will be presented in Amsterdam next September.

Sir Ernest, director of the Warburg Institute of London University, has been awarded for his book, "The Dutch Renaissance and Baroque Art and Architecture," which is a scholarly publication about the history of art.

The Erasmus Prize is awarded annually to people or institutions for outstanding contributions to European culture and science.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Clay—It Was Good Enough for Augustus

CLAY may not seem designed to enhance gourmet, but one of its most illustrious consumers, the Emperor Augustus (a sober eater, it is true) paid dearly to acquire a bit of the finest quality. It was an ingredient in the Roman diet called *creta*, made from the flour of a cereal called *zea* (the Romans' successors were so unsure of what exactly *zea* was that the word was still available 1,500 years later to provide a generic name for Indian corn) mixed with a type of clay known as *creta*. Augustus paid Naples 20,000 sesterces a year for exclusive rights to the *creta* of Puteoli, today Pozzuoli, to be sure of having the best clay in his bread.

Augustus was perhaps not quite as far off course as we might be inclined to think. "Clays," says the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, "provide the mechanical and chemical environment for almost all plant growth, and hence for nearly all the life on the earth's surface... Clays are the storehouse of chemical fertility."

A storehouse, however, nourishing its contents, is not necessarily edible itself, but some clays do contain such substances as potash, sodium, calcium, magnesium, potassium and even nitrogen—though the ingestion of plants to transfer them to the digestive tract is useful, if not essential.

However, the clay of Puteoli was of a most superior sort, perhaps gastronomically resourceful. You may recall that the Italian government evacuated the population of Pozzuoli in the 1970s because of the alarming volcanic phenomena occurring there. Puteoli-Pozzuoli has always been known for such disturbances, which far antedate the time of Augustus. It is located in what the Greeks who settled there in the eighth century BC called the Burning Fields (the Campi Flegrei of today), whose presence was normal in an area which contained the entrance to hell.

The Puteoli *creta* was probably

bentonite, which results from the alteration of volcanic ash, the purest of clays; if you are planning to eat clay at all, this is perhaps the easiest to choke down. However, pure clay may conceivably be less edible than impure clay, providing the impurities happen to be of a nutritive nature (carbohydrates, for instance) which would be likelier to work their way into clays of hydro-thermal origin, like the *creta* of Puteoli, than into any others. Even allowing the wide possible leeway for this remote possibility, it is still difficult to believe that Augustus could have derived much nourishment from his clay, though it may have made the *creta* seem more filling.

It is probable that it would have been better made from sea flour alone—unless sea was particularly indigestible. Doctors today treat chronic diarrhea with a mixture of bismuth and kaolin, the clay from which fine porcelain is made.

The ancient Romans apparently liked earth in their diet. They must have swallowed a good deal of clay with their flour if they made it according to Pliny's directions. "Pound the wheat grains with sand to remove the husks," he advised. "Then 25 per cent of gypsum is added to 75 per cent of this meal and mixed with it." It is also possible that Roman flour contained stone dust, worn away from the querns in which their grain was ground; it has been suggested that the reason their exhumed skulls often show extreme wear on the teeth is that they chewed minute particles of stone in their bread.

The Romans also put clay in their wine to clarify it. The word *creta* still appears in the name of one modern Italian dish, Lombardy's *farina alla creta*, guinea hen in clay; but though the term is Latin, the dish is Lombard, and is a very old one. As made today, the guinea hen, flavored with aromatic herbs, is enclosed in oven paper, which is then coated with clay and the bird is roasted in this double envelope. This is a modern refinement which does not make much sense, since the role of the clay in rustic ancient times was to serve as a labor-saving device, whose reason d'être disappeared with the intervention of the paper. Originally the poultry, plumage and all, was enclosed directly in a half of damp clay; by the time the bird was

done, the clay had hardened into earthenware, which had to be broken apart to get at the food; the feathers, solidly embedded in the stony clay envelope, came away with it, automatically plucking the bird.

Despite the example of Augustus, clay was bypassed as a food in succeeding centuries, except when dire need caused it to be employed to trick empty stomachs into thinking they had been fed. In 948, when France was gripped with famine, Parisians had to make do with 20 per cent flour and 80 per cent clay; a remedy so desperate that it was not even repeated in the dark days of the siege of Paris during the Franco-Prussian war, though English tourists reported that it was.

There were already tourist agencies in London and packed tours to the ruins of Paris and the battlefields around Paris, evenings at the Opera and the Comédie-Française. The visiting Englishmen bought as souvenirs "siege bread," made chiefly of clay and sand, to take home and display as evidence of the hardships they had nearly witnessed; but in fact there had been no "siege bread" while the siege was on. It was a brilliant

improvisation of the ingenious profiteers, who had been getting rich on the black market until the peace of 1871 put them out of business; they found an alternative line of merchandise with which to turn a dishonest penny by manufacturing "siege bread" and selling it to gullible tourists.

Clay does not seem to have entered food history again until the 19th century, when the peculiar diet of the "dirt eaters" of the southeastern United States from South Carolina to Mississippi puzzled their countrymen, who could not understand an urge to eat earth. Not until the 20th century was it realized that the dirt eaters were hoodwinked victims who had discovered, instinctively, that eating earth would dull their pain.

In our day, dirt eating has appeared again. It has been taken up by some food fanatics who have decided that the ingestion of clay is beneficial to the human system; it can therefore be found in some health-food shops, presented in forms various enough to suit any taste—cracked, granulated, powdered, coarsely or powdered fine. Our health food addicts have caught up with 17 BC.

(C) 1974 by Waverley Root.

Painting Chimpanzees of Oregon: Unable to Keep Up With the Demand

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 16 (UPI)—Paintings by four chimpanzees in the zoo here have become so popular with buyers that the director is thinking of sending their talents into clay modeling.

"After all, if we can do this to the artists' image, we can do it to the chimpanzees' too," said Lucie Wisdom, director of the zoo's chimpanzee program. But she added, "I really think they're going to do most of it."

The four chimps—Charlie, Jenebel, Batsheba and Dollah—have been painting for recreation for about a year, but last month the zoo decided to sell their paintings to raise money for their sign-language program.

The animals paint on large sheets of butcher paper and m workers cut and mat them into 8-by-10-inch and 11-by-14-inch segments.

Out-of-state mail-order prices are \$650 for the small ones and \$1250 for the large.

So far, the chimps have raised more than \$1,500 that will buy toys and supplies as well as pay for sign-language classes for volunteers who are teaching the chimps to communicate. The volunteers had been paying for their own training.

With hundreds of requests received by the zoo, the chimpanzees whose attention span is only about 10 minutes at a painting session are nearly unable to keep up with the demand.

"I don't want to know how backlogged we are because I don't want to pressure them to produce," said Mrs. Wisdom. "The real purpose is to entertain the chimps."

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مكتبة الأمل

Arab Official Gives Pledge On Sterling**Says Emirates Plan 100% Oil Take-Over**

LONDON, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The United Arab Emirates (UAE) intends to continue using sterling for long-term investment of its oil profits, Oil Minister Mansur Al-Otaiba said today.

The minister said in an interview here: "We have no intention of withdrawing our money out of sterling. Most of our investments are in sterling."

Mr. Al-Otaiba came to London from Vienna, where he attended last week's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, at which OPEC agreed on a new price structure containing a 38-cent increase per barrel of oil.

Move Hit Pound
The UAE's statement today follows similar assurances in Vienna by Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

The Saudi request to Arabian American Oil Co. to stop using sterling alongside the dollar for oil payments had earlier sent the pound to new record lows on the foreign exchange markets.

But Sheikh Yamani himself dismissed the change in form for oil payments as "unimportant."

Sterling rallied again Friday when Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey was able to report to Parliament that the Saudis in fact intended to increase currency holdings in Britain.

This evidence of continued Arab confidence in sterling, in which the oil states have major holdings, could assume vital importance for the currency as Britain struggles with its economic problems of inflation and gathering recession.

Sterling Gains
The impact of the Saudi assurances again made itself felt on the foreign exchange markets today.

Sterling forged ahead to pick up more than one cent against the dollar, and the overall depreciation against other major currencies, compared with the level three years ago narrowed to 21.1 per cent from 21.9 per cent last Thursday.

Mr. Al-Otaiba declined to quantify what proportion of the UAE monetary surpluses are held in sterling or other currencies, but confirmed that "well over half" is invested in Britain.

"We would not be in our interest to withdraw from sterling. We are very keen to have stability as far as sterling is concerned," he said.

The UAE also sees no reason to change the invoicing of its oil receipts from the present dollar/sterling system. The country receives about half its payments in each, he said.

Plans Take-Over
Mr. Al-Otaiba also said that the UAE will open negotiations with major Western oil firms in January to take 100 per cent of oil concessions.

He said the present concessionaires will not be granted any special discount off the basic market price.

The operating companies, British Petroleum Co., Cie Française des Pétroles, the Royal Dutch/Shell group, Mobil Oil Corp., Exxon, the Japanese Overseas Petroleum Corp. and other Japanese interests, currently have a 50-per-cent share, while the government holds 50 per cent.

Mr. Al-Otaiba is in London for preliminary talks with British Petroleum and other companies in the take-over.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Le Nickel-SNPA Link Approved**

Sté. Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine (SNPA) and Sté. Le Nickel have formally signed a previously announced agreement for the joint exploitation of nickel deposits in New Caledonia. The two firms have set up an equally-owned subsidiary, Sté. Métallurgique Le Nickel, to which Le Nickel has transferred all its mining and metallurgical assets in both New Caledonia and France. When the agreement was first announced last March, SNPA was to pay 571 million francs (\$127 million) in cash for its 50-per-cent share. SNPA has been transferred into a holding which will manage its share in the new company, a 50.5-per-cent interest in Sté. Penarroya, and 93.8 per cent of Cie. de Mokta.

Tenneco Boosts Share in U.K. Firm

Albright & Wilson Ltd. of Britain has received notice from Tenneco International Inc., a unit of Tenneco of the United States, requesting conversion of \$16.9 million of its \$17.5-million of convertible loan stock into ordinary shares of Albright & Wilson. The transaction would give Tenneco a 49.3-per-cent interest in the

enlarged issued ordinary share capital of Albright & Wilson, a chemical company. The conversion rate for the loan stock is 32.5 pence per ordinary share, and will result in the issuance of 53 million new Albright & Wilson shares to Tenneco, which already holds 6,554,000 shares. Upon conversion of the loan stock Tenneco will hold 68,854,000 of Albright & Wilson's 117,517,897 ordinary shares. On the London Stock Exchange Monday Albright & Wilson shares rose 1 1/2 pence to 37 following the announcement.

Rollei to Reduce Work Force

The Rollei works, one of the world's biggest camera manufacturers, plans to cut its work force at West German plants and at its Singapore branch by more than half because of sluggish business. A spokesman for Norddeutsche Landsbank, one of the main shareholders of Rollei, says the labor force in the Singapore branch plants is to be reduced from the present 6,000 to 3,000 persons, while the present number of 2,400 workers in domestic works is to be cut to about 1,000. Financial sources estimate Rollei's losses since 1973 at 240 million deutsche marks.

Project for U.S. Plant Said to Be Shelved**VW Is Laying Off 30,000 as Sales Decline**

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagenwerk, which already has slashed employment and production because of slumping sales, is embarking on even more drastic cutbacks.

Today it laid off 30,000 workers for one week, the 10th major cutback this year, at plants in Hannover, Brunswick, Kassel and Salzgitter. The largest of its six domestic plants, in Wolfsburg, and one in Emden were not affected.

VW employs 110,000 workers in West Germany and is the third-largest auto maker in the world. It has scheduled an eight-day layoff early next month that company officials say will affect 88,000 workers in all six plants.

"The additional cuts mean that its plan to build a car plant in the United States, long and bitterly debated within VW, is being shelved indefinitely. Approval of a U.S. plant at a time when thousands of German workers are being laid off is 'impossible,' one VW insider said. Shelling the plant could have a major impact on VW's financial management, as the U.S. facility has been a major bone of contention."

A VW executive said a final decision on its German operations has not been made, but the

auto maker is considering whether to close indefinitely one of its eight domestic plants.

VW has definitely decided on a variety of retrenchment measures, including a longer Christmas shutdown and an expansion of its early retirement program next year. Furthermore, it will reduce two and perhaps three of its German plants from two work turns to one a day beginning in January. While this step is certain only for January, it could be extended into future months of next year, the VW executive said.

"We just don't know what will happen for sure, but we expect the first half of next year to be very bad for sales, and if it is we will have to reduce production one way or another," the executive said.

VW's German factories turn out about 1.5 million cars a year with roughly a third sold in Germany where sales are stable, a third in the rest of Europe, where sales are off 15 per cent and another third in the United States, where sales are down nearly 30 per cent.

Japan Firm's Net Dips 36%

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—Net profit tumbled 35.5 per cent at Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. in the half year ended Nov. 30, the company revealed today in a report covering the parent concern only.

Earnings totaled 16,287 billion yen (\$84 million), down from 25,251 billion yen in the first half of 1973. Sales, however, rose to 583.4 billion yen from 565.3 billion yen.

Matsushita set the semi-annual dividend at 5 yen, compared with 7.5 yen a year earlier that included a 2.5-yen memorial payout for the company's 55th anniversary.

Matsushita officials blamed higher raw material and labor costs for the lower profit. They said poor sales in the color television sector also contributed to the decline.

Matsushita said its net profit for the half year ending May 20 will level off around 16,287 billion yen, which was the target for the preceding half year. It reported an 18,807-billion-yen net profit for the six months ended May 20, 1974.

British Output Drops in Month

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—October industrial production in Britain declined from month-earlier and year-earlier levels, government statistics issued today showed.

The central statistical office said the production figures "suggest little or no growth in recent months."

The manufacturing index fell to 108.5 in October, down from 109.4 a month earlier and down 3.4 per cent from 112.3 in October 1973.

The all-industries production index (which includes mining, construction and utilities besides manufacturing) was at 107.9 in October, down from 108.1 a month earlier and down 3.3 per cent from a year earlier.

As Spreading Recession Reduces Demand**Commodity Prices Dip in Futures Trading**

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Although consumers might not be benefiting, the prices of a number of basic commodities have been falling sharply in commodity futures trading as the spreading economic recession curbs demand almost everywhere.

The question is whether the "seller's" markets are turning into buyers' markets as prices tumble from the highs set earlier in the year.

Consumers traditionally are the last to feel the benefits of commodity price declines, but they are on the way through the pipeline between producers, refiners and fabricators, wholesalers and distributors, and retailers.

Here is how supply and demand factors are working for some basic commodities.

Cocoa: Ghana, by far the world's largest producer, is harvesting a large crop which has put pressure on prices. Cocoa and chocolate manufacturers have been cutting back their purchases, partly because of the high cost of sugar, which has forced them to raise retail prices so much that demand for chocolate products has declined sharply.

Coffee: When the International

Coffee Agreement between producing and consuming nations was not extended recently, a group of South American nations—Colombia, Brazil and Mexico—formed a cartel to stabilize prices at high levels and handle the huge surplus in storage.

Coffee-watchers point to the huge supplies overhanging the market and to declining per capita demand in the United States, the biggest coffee consumer. They do not think the cartel will work. Coffee is now down 31 per cent from the year's high set in February.

Grains: Prices, while not low, are running under their highs. The swing for the March wheat delivery has been from a high of \$5.56 a bushel in October, down to a Dec. 13 price of \$4.75—a decline of 14 per cent—and yet well above the \$3.50 low in May before the crop prospects were clarified.

March corn now sells at \$3.84 a bushel compared with a high of \$4.89 on Oct. 4, a decline from the high of 11 per cent.

Lumber and plywood: Lagging construction has hurt lumber sales, keeping prices well below their highs earlier this year. March lumber, which sold as high

as \$144 1/2 per 1,000 square feet, now sells at \$123 1/2.

Soybeans: Demand for soybean meal and oil has been large this year in the face of a disappointing crop. But so far exports have been disappointing, which is one reason for relatively lower prices. March beans sell around \$7.70, a 21 per cent decline from the high of \$9.69 a bushel in October.

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Kuwait Makes Secret Deals In Germany**Aide Says Local Banks Helped Share Buying**

BONN, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Kuwait has secretly acquired considerable share packages in West German industry in cooperation with Germany's largest commercial banks, Kuwaiti Financial Director Abu Saud stated in an interview published yesterday.

The Hamburg news magazine Der Spiegel quoted him as saying that Kuwait's investment included leading chemical and machine building companies and banks.

"We now possess very good shareholdings in Germany which we have acquired some time ago, but which are being expanded more and more during the current months," Mr. Saud was quoted as saying.

He refused to say how much capital Kuwait had invested in West Germany, but said that such transactions were carried out with the aid of several banks.

"We cooperate with the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank and the Commerzbank," he said naming Germany's three largest commercial banks.

Mr. Saud noted that Kuwait had bought a large shareholding in Daimler-Benz, the automobile firm, because it regarded this as one of the best long-term investments.

The magazine quoted Mr. Saud as saying that Kuwait was primarily interested in using Daimler-Benz's know-how for joint ventures in Africa and Latin America.

But Jürgen Fomke, chief of the Dresdner Bank, which was the mediator in the Daimler-Benz deal, denied that the automobile company's technical know-how had been sold as well.

He said in a separate interview with Der Spiegel: "I have to tell you clearly that the know-how has not been sold here..."

GM Says Raw Material Costs Are Falling

DETROIT, Dec. 16 (AP).—General Motors says the cost of the raw materials used in its automobiles is finally leveling off, possibly signalling an end to double-digit inflation.

The indicator of material costs rose 42 per cent between August 1973 and August 1974, but it has hardly risen at all in the past three months, according to chairman Thomas Murphy.

He said he believes inflation has been tamed. "I don't mean that it will suddenly go down to zero, but it is coming down, and it will continue to come down. I think that is going to give people some assurance that will bring them back into a buying frame of mind," he said.

GM will have 57,000 hourly workers and 3,000 salaried employees on indefinite layoff by the end of the year because of slack car sales, but Mr. Murphy thinks the end of the recession is in sight.

Outback in Australia
MELBOURNE, Dec. 16 (AP).—GM's Australian subsidiary announced today it will lay off 15 to 20 per cent of its work force—about 5,000 people—early in the new year.

General Motors-Holden said it was forced to the action by "unsubstantiated levels" of foreign car imports into Australia. It coupled

its announcement with a call for the government to put immediate quota restrictions on imported vehicles.

More than 5,500 automobile workers here have been laid off since Jan. 1 by Ford Australia, Chrysler Australia and Leyland Motors.

Rep. Enderby, Minister for

Fed Puts Funds Into Bank System

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve, gradually shaping its monetary policy now toward a period of aggressive ease, has taken another significant step in loosening credit restraints. In a surprise move, the Fed last Friday bought government agency issues for its own account in a move that automatically injects funds into the banking network.

The move preceded by only a few hours the Fed's grim report on the economy stating that industrial production fell 2.5 per cent in November—the worst single-month decline in four years.

The latest step by the Fed presages a classical cyclical move to relieve the recessionary pressures now bedeviling the economy. For the first time since the Fed began to ease from its former policy of moderate restraint in late August, it now apparently seeks to be exerting downward pressure on long-term interest rates.

So far, the easing of credit policy had been concentrated on bringing down short-term or money-market rates. That carried the Fed from a phase of moderate restraint to moderate ease.

The surprise in the Fed's move injecting additional funds into the banking network was that it came just at the time when a previous action released about \$750 million into the banking network.

In mid-November, the Fed had announced a broad restructuring of its reserve requirements to release this sum into the system in mid-December. Meanwhile, earlier this month, the Fed unveiled its first cut in the discount rate—to 7 1/4 from 8 per cent—in three years. This move, basically a psychological one, was interpreted as an overt action in easing monetary policy.

In more covert forms, the Fed has been easing credit since late summer by lowering its target

Long-Term Rates May Be Target

band for trading in federal funds, or reserves that banks lend each other. Federal funds traded as high as 13 1/2 per cent briefly in July.

More recently, the trading range for a short-lived period has been apparently in the 8 1/2 to 9-per-cent band. Now, apparently, that range has been lowered to 8 1/4 to 8 3/4 per cent on its way down to 8 to 8 1/2 per cent, which it is expected to reach by year end.

The November drop in industrial production, the sharpest

since a 2.4-per-cent falloff in October 1970, was the fourth in five months and put the index 4.3 per cent below a year earlier. In October, output had fallen 0.6 per cent.

An administration economist said last month's decline could very well be matched this month. He noted that most effects of the coal strike, as well as many of the production cutbacks in the slumping auto industry, were not felt until December.

In releasing the latest figures, the Fed said last month's reduction in output was relatively large and widespread, affecting consumer goods, business equipment, construction products and industrial materials.

Wall St. Stocks End in Decline After Day of Mixed Movement

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—After moving indecisively for most of the day, the New York Stock Exchange prices suffered their second consecutive setback and finished lower in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.94 points to 586.83. It dropped 3.6 points Friday. At 3 o'clock today it was off 5.94, as at the close.

Declines outpaced gains by about 865 to 455 and volume rose to 15.37 million shares from 14 million shares Friday.

Stocks were mixed for most of the session but began to fall in the afternoon in the wake of some unfavorable economic reports and in the absence of any positive news, brokers said. With investors still grappling with many recession uncertainties, caution continued to prevail, they added.

In the economic news, the Commerce Department reported business inventories climbed in October but overall business sales rose only 0.5 per cent from September.

Analysts also said heightened investor apprehension about the Midwest situation may have further damped buying enthusiasm. Gold stocks ended higher in active trading, reflecting a climb in bullion prices abroad. ASA spurred 3 3/4 to 71 1/4, Campbell Red Lake 3 to 33, Homestake Mining 2 1/8 to 45 and Dome Mines 2 5/8 to 46 3/4.

Auto, steel and oil stocks ended mostly mixed. International Flavors & Fragrances slid 2 1/4 to 30 3/4.

The decline was the fourth and largest in the last five months and one of the largest in the last 20 years.

Part of the downturn was due to last month's 24-day coal strike but most was due to a slackening of general demand, the board said. The board observed that "reductions in output were relatively large and widespread in all categories" of production.

The index covers about a third of the overall economy.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.25 to 59.86.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.38 to 55.58.

Most active was Houston Oil & Minerals, which dropped 3 5/8 to 25 5/8.

In Chicago a wave of selling in the closing minutes, largely as a profit-taking maneuver, produced sharp declines in most farm commodity futures.

Soybean oil futures, which had advanced the daily limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, early in the session for the second straight day, closed with a gain of some 50 points, the only pit on the plus side.

U.S. Production Fell in November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—The Federal Reserve Board reported Friday that total U.S. industrial production fell an estimated 1.5 per cent in November, further evidence of recession.

The decline was the fourth and largest in the last five months and one of the largest in the last 20 years.

Part of the downturn was due to last month's 24-day coal strike but most was due to a slackening of general demand, the board said. The board observed that "reductions in output were relatively large and widespread in all categories" of production.

The index covers about a third of the overall economy.

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Total ANNUAL RETURN (capital change plus income) on funds under management:

	1970-3	1971-3	1972-3	1973	9 months to 30.9.74 (not annualised)
LBI*	+9.8%	+12.7%	+0.8%	-16.2%	- 6.1%
FT All-share Index* (plus average yield)	+4.2%	+ 6.9%	-8.9%	-28.2%	-46.0%

*Figures from Bacon & Woodrow (Consulting Actuaries) Measurement of Investment Performance Report.

Our Pension Fund Managers will be pleased to tell you how LBI's personalised portfolio service could improve the performance of all or part of your Pension Fund. For more information, please contact P. C. Whittingdale or B. T. Ackerman, Investment Department.

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Swiss Bank Participation

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[illegible]

the topmost producers of iron and steel in France

(not liable to income tax)

USINOR expects to pay a dividend of FF 7.70 per share (plus a FF 3.85 tax credit) in June 1975.

All orders will be received by bankers and stockbrokers until

January 23, 1975

Information note on request (Visa COB n° 74-155 dated December 12, 1974)

(Continued on next page.)

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Dec. 16, 1974

Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)	High	Low	Close	NEW YORK (AP)	High	Low	Close
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Montreal Stocks

Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS	NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4

Du Pont, Others Fined For Dye Price Rigging

NEWARK, N.J., Dec. 16 (AP).—Fines from \$40,000 to \$50,000 have been assessed against Du Pont and seven other major chemical firms charged with rigging the price of dyes.

The fines were levied Friday by U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence Whipple, who accepted no-contest pleas from the firms in October.

THE PESO AND BLACK GOLD!

For a comprehensive report on Mexico's oil export developments, its impact on the trade deficit, balance of payments and the stability of the peso, we suggest you return the attached coupon for your free report, "The Sweet Smell of Petroleum".

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MEXICO D.F. TEL 07-75-745

Please send without cost or obligation your report, "The Sweet Smell of Petroleum".

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Country _____

Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 16, 1974	Price	Yen
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4

FCE Quotations

Dec. 17, 1974	Price	Yen
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4
1224 1/4 S&P 24	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sumitomo Shipbuilding & Machinery Co., Ltd. (CDS)

Referring to the advertisement in this paper of August 21st, 1974, the undersigned announces that the original shares from 10% free distribution have been received.

As from December 18th, 1974, one new CDS Sumitomo Shipbuilding & Machinery Co., Ltd., com. div. op. No. 4 and talon will be available at Kas-Associate N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, against delivery of 10 div. ops. No. 2 of CDR's Sumitomo Shipbuilding & Machinery Co., Ltd. After January 31st, 1975, the equivalent of the CDR's which have not been claimed by the holders of div. op. No. 2 will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.



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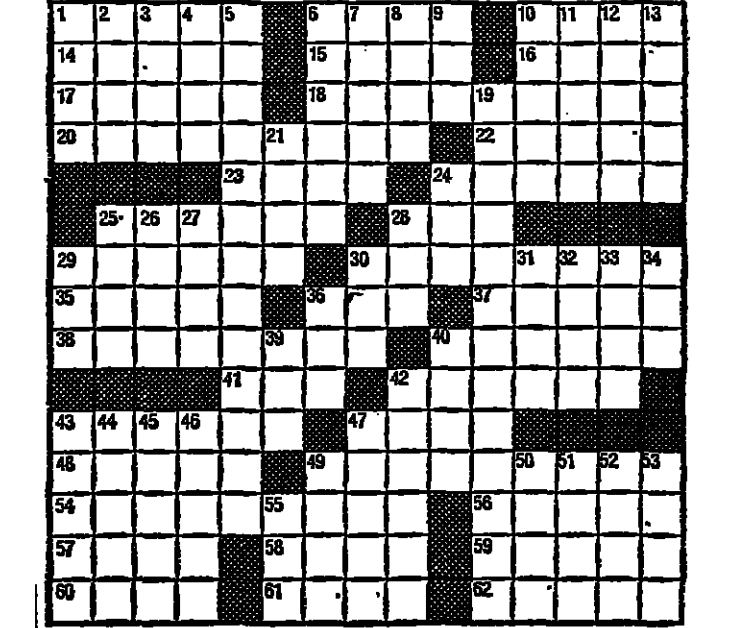
Gentlemen:
Please send me a copy of "Understanding Gold Futures Trading."

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____
Zip _____

CROSSWORD

By Will Wang

- ACROSS**
- 1 Kind of number
10 Competent
13 Great Barrier Island
16 Seven
17 Mirror sight
18 Usurer
20 "make passes at..."
22 Small anchor
23 Fenury
24 Curtain-call critic
25 "The Last..."
28 Patch, famed pacer
29 Society matriarch
30 Publisher's imprint
35 Miss Moorehead
36 "and far between"
37 Rail signal
38 Breaks, as a vase
40 Showed warmth
41 One, in Italy
42 Tellers' customers
43 Agreement
- DOWN**
- 1 Caprice
2 "When in..."
3 Son of Judah
4 Christmas drinks
5 Resting place in 23d Psalm
6 Metal joiner
7 Joined an ovation
8 "Yes, I..."
9 Diego or Pablo
10 Ruins
11 Necklace
12 Robe size
13 Ridge of sand
- 19 "I escaped by the..."
21 Side glance
24 Prince
25 Sound of resignation
26 Forearm bone
27 Russian whip
28 "Jones average"
29 "de deux"
30 These: Fr.
31 Ballet bend
32 In good shape
33 Mine products
34 Little Edward
36 Back
39 Goal
40 Auction
42 Prose color
43 Scarf
44 British cleaning women
45 Hurricane of 1961
46 More ripe
47 Rebound
48 Moslem judge
50 "a-ho!"
51 Do a voice chore
52 Wild plum
53 Conforming to kind
55 Success



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	6	43	Fair
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain	MILAN	4	39	Cloudy
ANKARA	41	106	Rain	MONTREAL	-1	30	Snow
ANTWERP	12	54	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-5	23	Cloudy
ARIZONA	19	66	Cloudy	MUNICH	-2	28	Fair
BARCELONA	12	54	Cloudy	NEW YORK	11	52	Fair
BELGRADE	6	43	Cloudy	NICE	11	52	Fair
BELLEVILLE	12	54	Cloudy	OSLO	-4	25	Rain
BRUSSELS	7	45	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Fair
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	12	54	Fair	ROME	11	52	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	SOCHI	6	43	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
DUBLIN	5	46	Rain	TEL AVIV	19	66	Fair
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy	TOKYO	15	59	Cloudy
FLORENCE	5	41	Cloudy	VENICE	5	41	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Cloudy	VIENNA	5	41	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy	WARSAW	11	52	Overcast
HELSINKI	2	36	Fair	WASHINGTON	12	52	Rain
ISTANBUL	12	53	Cloudy	ZURICH	3	37	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Fair				
LONDON	11	52	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	12	53	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$4.95	(r) Jardine East Trust	\$20.70
(d) Am. Express Inv.	\$4.95	(r) Jardine Japan Fund	\$11.51
(w) Apollo (Europe) Inv.	\$4.95	(r) Jardine Selection NV	\$10.73
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$4.95	(d) K&N Income Fund	\$17.45
(w) Apollo Trust S.A.	\$4.95	(w) Kleinwort Benson, Jap. F.	\$12.75
(d) Australia Selection Fd.	\$3.55	(w) Leveraged Cap. Bond	\$22.57

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.

(w) Fund of Australia	Aus\$4.85	(w) L&R Multi-way Fd.	\$23.00
(w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus\$1.57	(w) L&R Income Fund	\$23.00
(d) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus\$1.57	(w) L&R Income Fund	\$23.00

BANK, Julius & Co.

(d) Barbond	\$27.50	(d) Medinvest Fd.	\$16.51
(d) Bond	\$27.50	(d) Newbark Int'l Fund	\$12.22
(d) Bond	\$27.50	(d) Newbark Int'l Fund	\$12.22

BROAD & WALL Fd. INT'L.

(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	\$26.52	(w) Nippon Fund	\$24.16
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	\$26.52	(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	\$24.16

CAN. SEC. GROWTH Fd.

(d) Can. Sec. Growth Fd.	\$3.84	(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	\$17.17
(d) Can. Sec. Growth Fd.	\$3.84	(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	\$17.17

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.

(w) Capital Int'l.	\$10.20	(d) Renta Fund	\$12.94
(w) Capital Int'l.	\$10.20	(d) Renta Fund	\$12.94

C.S. INT'L. MANAGEMENT:

(w) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$10.20	(w) S&P Special Fund	\$21.50
(w) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$10.20	(w) S&P Special Fund	\$21.50

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Canasec	\$24.94	(d) S&P Special Fund	\$21.50
(d) Canasec	\$24.94	(d) S&P Special Fund	\$21.50

G.T. (BERKUDA) LIMITED:

(w) Berry Int'l Fund	\$12.74	(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	\$1.91
(w) Berry Int'l Fund	\$12.74	(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	\$1.91

PEANUTS

1 I WONDER WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF I TRIED TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH THAT STUPID CAT NEXT DOOR...

2 I COULD SHOW HIM MY GOOD WILL BY EXTENDING MY PAW IN FRIENDSHIP...

3 BY GOLL, I'LL DO IT!

4 DO YOU KNOW WHAT TIME IT IS?

5 NOT THE FOGGIEST.

6 WHERE THE HECK HAVE YOU BEEN?

7 WE HAD OUR CHRISTMAS PARTY AT THE OFFICE.

8 WHAT KIND OF AN OFFICE PARTY GOES ON TILL 2 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING?

9 THE KIND WHERE IMMORALITY RUNS RAMPANT!

B. C.

10 IT'S SO HARD TO GET DAWGWOOD GOING IN THE MORNING.

11 IT TOOK ME AN HOUR TO GET HIM OUT OF BED, DOWN TO BREAKFAST, AND OFF TO WORK.

12 NOW I'VE GOT TO CALL HIM AT THE OFFICE.

13 WHAT FOR?

14 TO WAKE HIM UP!

B. L. O. N. D. I. E.

15 I CAN'T SLEEP TONIGHT.

16 I THINK A BEER WOULD HELP, BUT I CAN'T OPEN THE CAN.

17 THIS TOY HASN'T BEEN STAMPED WITH THE SEAL OF SAFETY!

18 THAT'S TRUE, MADAME.

19 WHY NOT?

20 THE STAMPER KEEPS SHUTTERING THE TOY.

B. E. E. T. L. E.

21 FLO'S JUST WALKED IN, ANDY.

22 OH, NO! WHAT'LL YOU TELL 'ER?

23 NOTHING.

24 I WHATEVER! SO LOUD THAT SHE NEVER HEARS WHAT I'VE TO SAY!

B. A. I. L. E. Y.

25 I'M SORRY, JENNY.

26 GET AWAY FROM ME!

27 WHO WOULD THAT BE ON THE PHONE? MORGAN?

28 YOU'D BETTER ANSWER IT! GO BACK TO CHICAGO!

29 NO!

B. I. R. D.

30 SO MUCH FOR EASTER ISLAND. NEXT SLICE, PLEASE.

31 THE PILLARS OF DESTINY GLOW FROM THE SKY.

32 OH, THEY'RE SO BEAUTIFUL! HE'S SPEECHLESS!

B. I. R. D.

33 DUTEE

34 STYRT

35 METHEL

36 GREFOT

37 MAKES PEDESTRIANS CROSS!

38 Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

39 (Answers tomorrow)

40 Yesterday's Jumble: HEDGE RAINY CHROME PYTHON

41 Answer: They became possessive—THEIR

DENNIS THE MENACE

42 DON'T ASK THAT ONE FOR ANYTHING. HE'S ONLY TOMMY HANSON'S UNCLE.

BOOKS

NAKED NOMADS

By George Gilder. Quadrangle, 180 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"DEPRESSION, addiction, venereal disease, chronic disability, psychiatric treatment, loneliness, insomnia, institutionalization, poverty, discrimination, unemployment and nightmares"—these, says George Gilder, are "the dirty sheets and unmade mornings" of the majority of swinging single males. Getting what they want seems to bring them more problems than pleasures.

According to "Naked Nomads," "the failure of the singles ideal is a major sociological fact of the last decade." Through understanding this failure, Mr. Gilder believes, "one can comprehend the real potentialities and limits of men and women, the real possibilities for freedom and the real need for dependency and responsibility." One can also, "as a deeper perspective on the bleakness of many of our government's social programs."

A high percentage of single men live a "rotating" or repetitive life because their motivation rarely extends beyond the "now." They may never grow up, these lone wolves, unless they fall in love, for only love is strong enough to motivate them beyond the immediate. Mr. Gilder is a modern troubadour who sees love as the cement that holds society together.

Though "Naked Nomads" marshals overwhelming statistical support for the author's views, he modestly says, "My case is largely circumstantial, atmospheric, speculative." And indeed it is easier to question his statistics than his personal conclusions, for statistics are hardly ever more in the social sciences than the starting point for a hypothesis whose value will ultimately be determined by the author's intuitive talents.

Many liberated single males are, in Erich Fromm's classical description, "free from" rather than "free to." They are generally free from meaningful behavior and at liberty to turn their lives into a pursuit of a "revolution" that may be only "a media event." According to singles statistics, the boredom of the sexual apocryphes may be the "playboy" the impotent and the rapist. Sexual freedom is not synonymous with equality of opportunity, as some liberals claim, but antithetical to it. In open sexual competition, the rich and the powerful, as usual, dominate the market. Only monogamy guarantees "egalitarianism in the realm of love... it means one to a customer."

Almost all reigning revolutionaries, Mr. Gilder observes, have been sexual conservatives who recognized the "disruptive and hierarchical" potentialities of "sexual freedom." Regulating sexual equality would strain even the most utopian schemes, for, as the author puts it, "sexual appeal is distributed with an unevenness more inexorable and irreversible than almost any other human advantage."

The emphasis on sexual revolution, far from freeing men, appears to be pushing them into a corner. Male impotence is becoming the leading complaint at "virtually every college psychiatric clinic." While Kinsey's 1949 study indicated impotence problems in only 1.3 per cent of men under 35, a 1970 poll by Psychology Today reported one in three men with erectile difficulties.

Contrary to popular opinion, women do not suffer as much from singleness as men do. One gets the impression, though Mr. Gilder does not say so, that single women are not allowed, or impelled, as often as men, to follow their sexual fantasies to their ultimate fulfillment. And even when they do, the old Latin proverb that all animals are sad after coitus does not apply to them as dramatically as it does to men. Quick to rise, quick to fall seems to be men's fate.

Tolstoy perfectly summed up Mr. Gilder's sentiments. "It is necessary," he wrote, "to renounce a freedom that does not exist, and to recognize a dependency which we are not conscious of." Chastened by some of the criticism of his "Sexual Suicide," the author returns to his central thesis in a more persuasive formulation. He still feels that men are biologically, symbolically, dependent on women. To balance the emotional triumph of childbirth, he contends, men need to be "providers." Their family is, for many men, the deepest meaning of a life that seems, increasingly, to offer no others. As Joseph Epstein said: "In a secular society, children are the last sacred objects." Only in marriage, to put it another way, can the majority of men come full circle. Providing for their families may be the most accessible form of that heroic fling at immortality which Ernest Becker saw as a "denial of death."

Mr. Gilder is older, wiser and more eloquent in "Naked Nomads" than he was in his insufficiently appreciated "Sexual Suicide." We used to say, with Shakespeare, that love laughs at locks and keys. Mr. Gilder would add that it laughs—and cries too—at revolutions.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, North's hand would justify either a penalty double or a negative double suggesting moderate strength with length in the unbid suits. It was in fact intended for penalties, but South had a hand on which he clearly could not contemplate defense against a diamond contract. When he retreated to three clubs the partnership staggered on to game in that suit.

South faced the opening lead of the spade jack and knew that this was likely to be a singleton. There was, therefore, a strong temptation to play the ace from the dummy, but that would have been fatal as the cards lie. He judged correctly and played the queen.

East could work out that West held a second spade since South's bidding was not consistent with possession of a four-card spade suit. So when East won the first trick with the spade king he did not attempt to give his partner a spade ruff. Instead he returned his singleton trump, aiming to cut down ruffs. West took the ace and played another trump.

Now it would seem that South was headed for defeat, since he had only two trumps left in the dummy to deal with his three heart losers, and he could not disentangle his spade tricks. But after cashing the ace-king of hearts and cross-ruffing the next four tricks in the red suits, he reached this position:

South led the spade jack, discarding the diamond queen from the dummy, and making the contract. In the replay South won the first trick with the spade ace and the hand became unmakeable.

NORTH

♠ A54
♥ 732
♦ 10
♣ J

EAST

♠ K732
♥ Q9842
♦ KJ6
♣ 2

WEST (3)

♠ J8
♥ J7
♦ A105432
♣ A84

SOUTH

♠ AQ54
♥ 10
♦ Q987
♣ 3763

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
Pass Pass Pass 1♥
2♦ Dbl Pass 3♣
Pass 4♣ Pass 5♣
Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade jack.

مركز الأخبار

In NFL Action

Rams Defeat Bills, 49ers Top Saints

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Los Angeles Rams rallied Friday to defeat the Buffalo Bills, 19-14, as reserve backs Rob Iler and Ron Jaworski scored their first NFL touchdowns in a battle between playoff-bound teams.

The Rams, who were 10-4 at the time, trailed 7-0, at halftime and the crowd of 94,324 at the Los Angeles Coliseum booed the Rams as coach Chuck Knox used a reserve setup, obviously looking for next Sunday's playoff game against the Washington Redskins.

Then Scribner, formerly of L.A., scored on a 14-yard pass in regular quarterback James Harris' minutes later, Harris capped a 57-yard drive with a one-yard dive.

Jaworski, from Youngstown State and the replacement for Harris, also went a yard for the third Los Angeles touchdown against the Bills, who next Sunday have an opening-round playoff game at Pittsburgh.

The Bills, trailing 19-7, scored in the fourth quarter on a 55-yard pass play from Joe Ferguson to J.D. Rill, the club's longest-scoring pass play of the season. John Elway converted.

The Rams failed on two of three conversions attempted by Mike Burke. Punter Burke was pressed into place-kicking duty when David Ray was hospitalized at game time complaining of side and back pains.



Saints' Larry Cipa fumbles as he is tackled by 49ers' Cedrick Hardman. Saints lost, 35-21.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
Buffalo	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Pittsburgh	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Los Angeles	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Diego	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Washington	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Atlanta	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Minnesota	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Green Bay	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Chicago	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Dallas	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Denver	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Indianapolis	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Cleveland	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Kansas City	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Los Angeles	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Diego	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Washington	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Atlanta	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Minnesota	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Green Bay	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Chicago	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Dallas	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Denver	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Indianapolis	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Cleveland	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Kansas City	10	4	0	.714	285	218

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
Los Angeles	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Diego	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Washington	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Atlanta	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Minnesota	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Green Bay	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Chicago	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Dallas	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Denver	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Indianapolis	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Cleveland	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Kansas City	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Los Angeles	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Diego	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Washington	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Atlanta	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Minnesota	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Green Bay	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Chicago	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Dallas	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Denver	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Indianapolis	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Cleveland	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Kansas City	10	4	0	.714	285	218

Central

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
Los Angeles	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Diego	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Washington	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Atlanta	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Minnesota	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Green Bay	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Chicago	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Dallas	10	4	0	.714	285	218
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San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	218
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Green Bay	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Chicago	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Dallas	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Denver	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Indianapolis	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Cleveland	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Kansas City	10	4	0	.714	285	218

Saturday's Results

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
Los Angeles	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Diego	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Washington	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Atlanta	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Philadelphia	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Minnesota	10	4	0	.714	285	218
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San Diego	10	4	0	.714	285	218
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Green Bay	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Chicago	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Dallas	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Denver	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Indianapolis	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Cleveland	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Kansas City	10	4	0	.714	285	218

Sunday's Results

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
Los Angeles	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	285	218
San Diego	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Washington	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Atlanta	10	4	0	.714	285	218
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Denver	10	4	0	.714	285	218
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Cleveland	10	4	0	.714	285	218
Kansas City	10	4	0	.714	285	218

Wins Arbitration Decision

l's Hunter Becomes Free Agent in Baseball

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT)—(Catholics) Hunter, baseball's successful pitcher in recent years, is now free to offer his services to any of the 24 major league clubs, including the Oakland A's, which failed to live up to a terms of his existing contract.

mal announcement of an arbitrator's decision in Hunter's case was scheduled later. But of it became public through Hunter's several legal representatives.

a free agent, Hunter may command the largest bonus—any amount in baseball history. He has been a 20-year winner for four straight and is the current American Cy Young Award-winner, a 25-12 won-lost record.

er's Oakland salary was \$30 a year. Untried high and college players have been bonuses that large just going to Hunter—physically, peak and still only 26 years old, he will command a deal over the \$200,000 level.

his case has no general application for other players, or reserve clause in general. The issue is simply the failure of the A's, owner and operator, to carry out pay-to-Hunter in the way his contract required.

theless, it is extremely rare for an experienced major league player to be in a free situation, where anyone can sign him. The last prominent case involved Finley, who got at Ken (Hawk) Harrison in the 1967 season and dismissed the outfielder from the Oakland A's.

August, Harrison received a \$75,000 bonus package from the Red Sox for the remainder of the season—in which he helped lead the team to the world series.

no player with Hunter's talents has ever been on the market. He has won 106 in the last five seasons, tied a perfect game, and an American League in earned average (.249) this year, pitched 10 major league games.

winter, Finley and Hunter on a two-year contract for \$100 a year, but each year \$50,000 was to be paid, to be salary and \$50,000 was to be some deferred plan of his choosing.

straight salary part was sold Horse Show.

paid in routine fashion, but the deferred payments were not made because Finley disapproved of the method Hunter chose (since this seemed to involve unfavorable tax consequences for Finley).

Hunter, pressing his right to take the case to arbitration, was represented in the hearing by the Major League Players Association. The case was heard by Peter Seitz last month, and Seitz reached his decision late last week.

The Cincinnati Reds have said they would approach Hunter if he became a free agent.

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A Banner Year for NFL Rookies

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT)—This has been a banner season for new names in the National Football League.

Two reasons seem evident. The rosters were expanded from 40 players to 47 and, because of the strike of the veterans last summer, the coaching staffs had to spend more time working with the rookies who populated their training camps. Appreciation developed.

The big name is Don Woods, the San Diego Charger running back who set a rushing record for an NFL rookie—1,161 yards. The previous record was held by

John Brookington, who rushed for 1,105 yards in his rookie year at Green Bay in 1971.

Woods is a notable mistake, because the Packers' coaches cut him the week before the season began and the Chargers acquired him for the \$100 waiver fee. Although Woods had run well in the preseason games for Green Bay, the coaches didn't think his blocking was good enough. Units, in 1964, was cut by Pittsburgh and went to Baltimore the next season as a free agent en route to the Hall of Fame.

Other 1974 notable rookies are Alvin Maxon, New Orleans running back; Matt Blair, Minnesota linebacker; John Elks, Giants' guard; Carl Barlasz, Jets' defensive tackle; Nat Moore, Miami wide receiver; Billy Johnson, Houston kick-returner and runner; and John Dutton, Baltimore defensive end.

And then there is Otis Armstrong. Like a lot of other rookies, he spent his first year in the pros on the bench, but paying attention. This season, his second, he was ready and he ran through the NFL like quicksilver. Armstrong, an all-American candidate from Purdue in 1972, ended the season as the league's leading ground gainer with close to 1,350 yards. That is 1,260 more than he gained last year for the Denver Broncos.

The person who appreciates Armstrong the most is probably Gregg Iginia, the linebacker for the Houston Oilers. Iginia played against Armstrong in high school in Chicago for three years, then with him at Purdue and now against him again. Iginia said after Armstrong gained 183 yards against the Oilers, "You can make any back in the league have a bad day by beating the heck out of him."

"But not Otis. He just keeps coming back. He's so powerful, so elusive. I was only able to hold him twice, but both times he knew what he was doing."

Floyd Little, whose Armstrong replaced as a regular, says, "Otis doesn't realize he could double his yardage if he goes all out all the time. Now he goes when he sees daylight. If he ever decides to run when he doesn't see daylight he'll really go."

Packers Fire Devine
MADISON, Wis., Dec. 16 (UPI)—Sportsman Gary Bender said today that Dan Devine, who spent an unsuccessful four years trying to transfer his winning collegiate coaching technique to the pros, has been fired as head coach of the Green Bay Packers.

Bender, the announcer for the Packers, said he learned that the Packers' executive committee made the decision on Friday and told Devine of the move today. He also said Devine already has another job with a "major Midwest university," but would not identify the school.

Browns Fire Skorich
CLEVELAND, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Cleveland Browns owner Art Modell announced today that he has asked for the resignation of Nick Skorich as head coach of the team.

"With deep regret," Modell said, "I have asked my friend Nick Skorich to step aside as head coach. I've asked him to stay with the organization in a position compatible with his talents."

NHL Results
Sunday's Games
Chicago 4, Vancouver 3 (Hull, Bolger, Mikita, Witter, Boddy, Meshean).
Montreal 3, Detroit 2 (Armstrong, Schuck, Apps, Dionne, Grant).
California 5, Buffalo 4 (McAdam, 2, J. B. Bouchard, 2, Galt, Pearson, Ramsey, Dwyer, Robert).
Washington 3, Toronto 1 (Blum, Nicholson, Grant, Elia).
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 2 (Selack, 2, Barber, Grier, Schmidt, MacLellan).
Boston 5, New York Islanders 2 (Smith, Gosselin, Bucky, Spasoff, Westlund, Newstrom).
Los Angeles 3, New York Rangers

